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DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES, AND CANDIDATES PREPARING
FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

BY
C. W. F. FISCHER-FISCHART

Late Second Master in Archbishop Holgate's
Grammar School, Old Malton,
Yorkshire.

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1867.



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PREFACE.

THE AUTHOR has endeavoured to produce an Elementary Grammar, illustrated by Exercises, which, within a small compass, shall give a clear insight into the nature and genius of the German language — showing the growth of its forms, the peculiarities of its idioms, and the structure of its sentences; the latter being perhaps one of the greatest difficulties which beset the student of this language.

The average time devoted to German being in most schools only two hours a week, it is of the greatest importance to afford a *thorough grounding* in the Elements of the language in as short a time as possible. This may be done, with the help of a well-arranged and concise Grammar and Exercise-book, in less than a year, and even in half-a-year. The student ought then to be able to read any easy author with the help of a dictionary. To attain this end, the present work,

unlike most other Grammars now in use, is designed. The author trusts that, as it ensures a more accurate knowledge of the German language, it will be found of material assistance to students in Grammar Schools and Colleges, and to candidates preparing for Public Examinations.

October 1866.

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used with the English Exercises) 114

THE AUTHOR'S PLAN OF USING HIS BOOK.

As it is very desirable that students should be able to read and write the German characters for handwriting, it will be well to begin with the 'Introduction to German Handwriting,' p. xiii. The master should show on the black board, or in the copy-book, how to make the letters.

In order to commence with Lesson I. p. 6, the students should know the sound of the vowels a, e, i, u, p. 2, § 3; of ei, § 5; of ie, § 6, and of f, § 13. The other letters, &c. may be referred to in the 'Introduction to the Reading of German' as they occur in the subsequent lessons.

The master should read out slowly and distinctly the German part of the lesson, the students repeating every word after him.

Many of the lessons will not occupy more than half an hour, or, at the most, three-quarters of an hour. The rest of the time may be devoted to questioning the students on the grammatical part; and it will be found of great service to devote five or ten minutes to the following practice: the master giving the English translation of the last German exercise, and the students re-translating it into German without the aid of the book. This practice, being a stepping-stone to the speaking of German, should in no case be neglected.

*An English exercise is to be written out in German for every lesson. If some of the English exercises should be found too long the first half only is to be translated *viva voce*, and the latter part (six or eight lines at least) to be written out for the next lesson.*

Having come to Lesson VI. in the book, the master should closely examine the students whether they have thoroughly mastered the declension of nouns; if not, it will be better to go over some of the lessons again. The same rule may be observed at Lesson XIII. to see whether the students know thoroughly the declension of adjectives; at Lessons VII. XX. XXV. XXX. and XXXV.

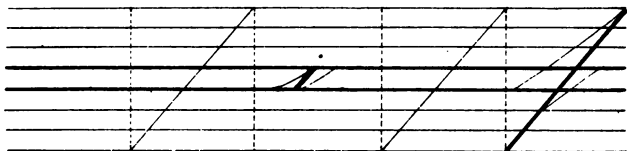
Having come to Lesson XXXV. or finished Lesson XXXVII. the students ought then to be able to read, with the aid of a good dictionary, any easy author, or the piece set for examination. The 'Practical German Dictionary by the Rev. W. L. Blackley and Dr. Friedländer' is in every respect best adapted to the English student.

The two supplementary vocabularies at the end of the book will be found of great assistance in preparing the exercises, and especially in translating the English exercises.

If the author's plan of teaching the German language be followed as far as is possible and convenient, it is to be hoped that English students of German will acquire a more real and lasting knowledge, and not a mere 'smattering' of the language.

Introduction to German Handwriting.

*The space
allotted to the writing is divided into seven parts,
and the normal position of the letters is at an angle
of about 45 degrees.*



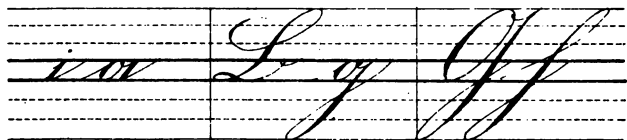
*The proportion of the middle sized letters is as 1 to 7,
the half sized letters occupy four spaces, and the full
sized letters the entire length.*

EXAMPLES.

Middle-sized,

Half-sized,

Full-sized,



NATURAL OR PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF LETTERS.

The Student is recommended to practise the letters in this order first, as it will greatly facilitate the writing of the German characters.

Small Letters.

i, u, ü, m, n,

o, a, w, wo, w,

A, B, C, b, v, d,

j, y, q, g, z, e, z,

f, f, f, ß, W, A,

Capital Letters.

O, G, A, J,

N, H, M, V,
 W, R, Y, K,
 Z, U, T, I, J,
 D, P, F, S, L,
 L, L, G, ~, I.

Alphabetical Order of Letters.

a A a, d D d,
 b B b, e E e,
 c C c, f F f,

g G g, p P p,

h H h, q Q q,

i I i, r R r,

s S s, t T t,

u U u, v V v,

w W w, x X x,

y Y y, z Z z,

aa Aa, bb Bb,

cc Cc, dd Dd,

γ Υ γ. ζ Ζ ζ.

Simple Vowels.

α, η, ι, ο, ù, η.

Inflected Vowels.

Αη α̃, Οη ο̃.

Υη ù, α̃ιι.

Diphthongs.

Αι αι, Ει ει, Οι οι, Υι ιι.

Compound Consonants.

ch Γ γ sch Π π pf φ φ.

st W ft ck ck for ed
 sz B for ff sz sz for zz

Exercise 1, in German Handwriting,

(To be copied and read.)

Ich bin hier. Wo ist
 der Cuckel? Er ist da.
 Du bist kalt. ~ Hab
 Deine ist gut. Ich bin
 hier. Ein ist da. Wir
 sind fröhlich. Wo
 ist das Haus? Es ist hier.

Ihr seid gut. Sie sind
 jung. Sie sind gut.
 Wo ist ihr Ring? Er
 ist hier. Wo ist sie? Sie
 ist hier. Er ist kalt.

Exercise 5, in German Handwriting.

Der Mann ist ein Herr. Der
 Herr. Ein Herr. Der
 Herr. Der Herr ist groß.
 Der hat ein Haus.
 Der hat ein Haus. Der hat ein
 Haus. Der hat ein Haus.
 Der hat ein Haus. Der hat ein
 Haus. Der hat ein Haus.

Tim ein Lamm süß?
 Ein pins pins süß?
 Kann gefressen ein Ro-
 sen? Ein Lamm. Kann
 gefressen in ein Kuhn.

Part of Exercise 8, - translated into German:

Ein Völkchen von fern für Gast-
 wirth. Unter dem Laubman. und
 Wald. Nur ist ein paar Lamm.
 Es ist ein Dorf und Malen.
 Lamm für ein Lamm und Vokal.
 Ein Lamm geförnt und Meis.
 Ein Lamm und da Lamm
 ein Lamm. Nicht mehr.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.



INTRODUCTION TO THE READING OF GERMAN.

§ 1. THE ALPHABET

consists of the following twenty-six characters:—

A, a, — A, a	N, n, — N, n
B, b, — B, b	O, o, — O, o
C, c, — C, c	P, p, — P, p
D, d, — D, d	Q, q, — Q, q
E, e, — E, e	R, r, — R, r
F, f, — F, f	S, s, — S, s
G, g, — G, g	T, t, — T, t
H, h, — H, h	U, u, — U, u
I, i, — I, i	V, v, — V, v
J, j, — J, j	W, w, — W, w
K, k, — K, k	X, x, — X, x
L, l, — L, l	Y, y, — Y, y
M, m, — M, m	Z, z, — Z, z



RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

§ 2. QUANTITY.

A single vowel, or an inflected vowel, is either long or short. A diphthong, or a double vowel, is always long.

§ 3. SIMPLE VOWELS.

Ä, a, is pronounced *ah*; E, e, *eh*; I, i, *ee*; O, o, *oh*; U, u, *oo*; Y, y, only used in foreign words, is pronounced like *ee*, or German *i*.

§ 4. INFLECTED VOWELS.*

Äe, ä, the inflection of a, has the sound of *a* in *cape*, or of *è ouvert* in *père*.

Öe, ö, the inflection of o, has nearly the sound of *u* in *dull*, or of *o* in *done*, but rather more open.

Üe, ü, the inflection of u, has the sound of the French *u*.

äu, the inflection of a u, has the sound of *oi* in *coin*.

§ 5. DIPHTHONGS.

Äu, au, is pronounced like *ou* in *out*.

Ei, ei, is pronounced like *i* in *fine*.

Eu, eu, is pronounced like *oi* in *coin*.

§ 6. COMBINATIONS OF VOWELS.

ie is sounded like *ie* in *fiend*, the vowel *e* being mute, and merely used to indicate that the preceding *i* is long.

The vowels *ie* in *Marie*, *Familie*, *Emilie*, &c., are pronounced separately.

ui stands only in interjections and a few proper names. The two vowels are pronounced separately.

§ 7. THE VOWEL e.

E, e, represents three different sounds, viz. :—

The *broad* sound, or the English *ai* in *fair*, as *schwèr*.

The *acute* sound, or the English *ey* in *grey*, thus *jède*.

The *guttural* sound, or the English *e* in *fallen*, *anger*; thus *einën*, *lobtè*, which is given to *e* in *affixes*, *suffixes*, and all endings of inflection.

* What is an inflected vowel? See Appendix II.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants, being generally pronounced the same as in English, are not all enumerated here.

§ 8. THE LETTERS *b*, *d*, *g*.

b, *d*, *g*, as final consonants of a word, are in the South of Germany sounded hard, like *p*, *t*, *k*; thus *Kalb*, *Lied*, *Beg* are pronounced *Kalp*, *Liet*, *Beet*. In the North of Germany, however, these letters receive their proper *soft* sound, to distinguish them from *p*, *t*, *k*, which have a *hard* sound.

§ 9. THE LETTER *h*

is always sounded at the beginning of a word, as in *Haus*, or when between two vowels, as in *daher*. It is mute when indicating that the preceding or following vowel is long, as in *Wahl*, or *Rath*.

§ 10. THE LETTER *w*.

The German *W*, *w*, is sounded like the English *v*, but somewhat opener, the lips being less contracted.

§ 11. THE LETTERS *f*, *v*, AND *ph*

Are all pronounced the same, like the English *f* in *field*.

§ 12. THE LETTERS *ch*, *ck*, AND *x*

Are all pronounced the same, like the English *x* in *wax*. In compound words, like *machsam*, *nachsuchen*, and in genitives, like *Buch's* (for *Buch's*, *Buches*), *ch* and *f* are pronounced separately, and receive their proper sound.

§ 13. THE CONSONANT *S*

Is represented by four different characters, and has two distinct sounds. The capital *S*, at the beginning of words, and the

long *f*, between two vowels, have always a *smooth* sound, like the English *z* in *zeal*. The final *ß* and the *ß* (called *sz*) have a sibilant or *hissing* sound, like *s* in *son*.

§ 14. THE COMPOUND CONSONANT *fch*

Is pronounced like the English *sh* in *shoe*.

§ 15. *fp* AND *ft*.

The *f* before *p* and *t* is pronounced in two ways:—

1. In the South of Germany, and in some parts of the North-east, it has the sound of the English *sh*, German *fch*. Thus *Stab*, *Spalt* are pronounced *Sh-tab*, *Sh-palt*.

2. In the North-west of Germany, in Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, &c., it has the pure sound of the sibilant *f*.

§ 16. THE LETTER *Ch*, *ch*,

1. Has a strong guttural sound, like the Scotch 'ch' in 'loch,' a lake, an arm of the sea; thus:—*Loch*, a hole; *kochen*, to cook, &c.

2. Or a soft palatal sound, like the Scotch 'ch' in 'fecht,' to fight; thus:—*fechten*, fight; *reich*, &c.

3. In words of foreign origin, it is sounded like *t*: thus, *Chor*; except in the following, where it has the sound of the English *sh*, thus, *Charlotte*, *Chef*, *Charpie*, *Chaise*, *Chocolade*, *Brochüre*, *Champagner*, *Charlatan*. These words are now frequently spelt *Scharlotte*, *Schef*, &c.

§ 17. THE GERMAN *ß*

Is pronounced with a hissing sound, as 'tz' in 'tsetze,' the African fly. Thus:—*Herß*.

§ 18. *ti*,

When followed by a vowel, is pronounced like *zi*, thus, *Nation*, *Patient*.

RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 19. The following require a capital letter, viz. :—

Nouns, and all parts of speech when used as such.

Pronouns, when used in addressing a person.

Adjectives derived from proper names.

Adjectives that form a part of proper names.

§ 20. A solitary consonant, whether single or compound, between two vowels belongs to the second or following syllable. Two consonants, or a double consonant, are divided between the vowels which precede and follow. Compound words are divided according to their constituent parts.

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES.

LESSON I.

Present Tense, Indicative, of sein, to be.

<i>Sing.</i> ich bin, I am	<i>Sing.</i> bin ich, am I?
du bist, thou art	bist du, art thou?
er, sie, es ist, he, she, it is	ist er, sie, es, is he, she, it?
<i>Plur.</i> wir sind, we are	<i>Plur.</i> sind wir, are we?
ihr seid, you are	seid ihr, are you?
sie sind, they are	sind sie, are they?

VOCABULARY I.

der Onkel, <i>m.</i> the uncle	gut, good	wo, where
das Bier, <i>n.</i> the beer	kalt, cold	da, there
der Ring, <i>m.*</i> the ring	hungrig, hungry	hier, here

EXERCISES.

1.—1. Ich bin hier. 2. Wo ist der Onkel? Er ist da. 3. Du bist kalt. 4. Das Bier ist gut. 5. Ist sie hier? Sie ist da. 6. Wir sind hungrig. 7. Wo ist das Bier? Es ist hier. 8. Ihr seid gut. 9. Sie sind hungrig. 10. Sind sie gut? 11. Wo ist der Ring? Er ist hier. 12. Wo ist sie? Sie ist hier. 13. Es ist kalt.

* While English is generally true to nature in regard to gender, the masculine and feminine gender in German is applied to things of no gender, as well as to the male and female sex.

2.—1. Is it cold? It is cold. 2. The uncle is good. 3. The ring is here. 4. The beer is cold. 5. Are they there? They are here. 6. Where are you? We are here. 7. Where is the uncle? He is there. 8. Are they hungry? 9. Where are they? They are here. 10. You are good. 11. The beer is good. 12. She is good. 13. Are you cold? Is the beer good? 14. Is the uncle here? He is there.

LESSON II.

Present Tense, Indicative, of haben, to have; and werden, to get, become, grow.

Sing.
ich habe, I have

du hast, thou hast

er, sie, es hat, he, she, it has

Plur.
wir haben, we have

ihr habt, you have

sie haben, they have

Sing.
ich werde, I get, I do get, I
am getting

du wirst, thou gettest

er, sie, es wird, he, she, it gets

Plur.
wir werden, we get

ihr werdet, you get

sie werden, they get

INTERROGATIVELY.

Habe ich? have I?

Werde ich? do I get?

RULE 1.—The third person plural is commonly used in addressing either one or more persons; thus, Sind Sie hungrig? and the pronoun, in this case, is always spelt with a capital. Among intimate friends and relatives the second person is more frequently used.

VOCABULARY II.

eine Rose, *f.* a rose

die Dame, *f.* the lady

der Herr, *m.* the gentleman, Mr.,
master

meine Tante, *f.* my aunt

alt, old

schön, beautiful, fair

hübsch, pretty

warm, warm

müde, tired

wer, who

was, what

sehr, very

nicht, not

und, and

EXERCISES.

3.—1. Was haben Sie da? Ich habe hier eine Rose.
 2. Sie ist sehr schön. 3. Meine Tante wird alt. 4.
 Der Herr und die Dame werden müde. 5. Es ist
 sehr kalt. Es wird nicht warm. 6. Wer ist da? Ich
 bin es.* Wir sind es. Der Onkel ist es. 7. Sind
 Sie hungrig? Wir werden hungrig. 8. Die
 Tante und der Onkel werden sehr alt. 9. Was ist
 es? Es ist eine Rose. 10. Wer ist es? Es ist
 meine Tante.

4.—1. Where is my aunt? She is not here. 2. What has
 the lady 'got'† there? She has 'got' a rose. It is very pretty.
 3. What have you 'got' there? What is it? It is a rose. 4.
 Are you getting tired? I am getting tired, and feel (tr. am)‡
 very hungry. 5. The lady and the gentleman are getting
 very old. 6. The ring is not pretty. 7. Is it warm? It is
 not warm. It is getting cold. 8. Who is there? It is I. It
 is he. 9. Is it my aunt? It is she; it is not he. 10. Who
 is the lady? She is my aunt. 11. Is it you? It is we.

LESSON III.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Sing.				Plur.			
m.	f.	n.		m. f. n.			
N. der,	die,	das,	the	die	ein,	eine,	ein, a
G. des,	der,	des,	of the	der	eines,	einer,	eines, of a
D. dem,	der,	dem,	to the	den	einem,	einer,	einem, to a
A. den,	die,	das,	the	die	einen,	eine,	ein, a

* It is I, lit. I am it. Mark the difference between the German and English idioms.

† The inverted commas indicate words which are not to be translated.

‡ Tr. stands for 'translate.'

THE FIRST, OR WEAK, DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Zeit, <i>f.</i> time		Rose, <i>f.</i> rose		Bär, <i>m.</i> bear	
	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>
<i>N.</i>	die Zeit		die Rose		der Bär
<i>G.</i>	der Zeit		der Rose		des Bären
<i>D.</i>	der Zeit		der Rose		dem Bären
<i>A.</i>	die Zeit		die Rose		den Bären
	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N.</i>	die Zeiten		die Rosen		die Bären
<i>G.</i>	der Zeiten		der Rosen		der Bären
<i>D.</i>	den Zeiten		den Rosen		den Bären
<i>A.</i>	die Zeiten		die Rosen		die Bären

RULE 2.—Nouns ending in *e*, *ie*, *ei*, *heit*, *feit*, *schaft*, *ung*, *unft*, *in*, are feminine.

RULE 3.—Feminines in *e*, *ie*, *er*, *el*, add *n*, all others add *en* in the plural. There is no case ending in the singular of feminine nouns.

RULE 4.—To this declension belong also some masculine nouns signifying male persons and animals; these add *en* or *n* to all cases.

VOCABULARY III.

die Blume, <i>f.</i> the flower	hübsch, pretty
die Entfernung, <i>f.</i> the distance	nein, no
die Erde, <i>f.</i> the earth	offen, open
der Mensch, <i>m.</i> man	sterblich, mortal
die Nadel, <i>f.</i> the needle	wem, to whom
die Königin, <i>f.</i> the queen	gehören, belong
die Sonne, <i>f.</i> the sun	von, from, of (<i>prep.</i> with the <i>dat.</i>)
die Stube, <i>f.</i> the sitting-room	in, into, in (<i>prep.</i> signifying <i>motion</i> with the <i>acc.</i> , and <i>signifying rest</i> , with the <i>dat.</i>)
die Thür, <i>f.</i> the door	
groß, great, tall, large	

EXERCISES.

5.—1. Der Mensch ist der Herr der Erde. 2. Die Entfernung der Sonne von der Erde ist groß. 3. Wer hat die Nadeln meiner (gen.) Tante? Ich habe

sie (them) nicht. 4. Wo sind die Herren und Damen? Sie sind in der Stube. 5. Sind die Blumen hübsch? Sie sind sehr hübsch. 6. Wem gehören die Rosen? Den Damen. 7. Wir gehen (go) in die Stube.

6.—1. The rose is the queen of flowers. 2. Have you 'any' time? 3. The ladies and gentlemen are in the sitting-room. 4. The bears are large. 5. Have the ladies any-roses? 6. The door of the sitting-room is open. 7. [The]* Men are mortal. 8. Where are the needles? †They ‡ are here.† I have 'got' them (sie). 9. To whom do the flowers belong? They belong to the gentlemen. Are they pretty? No; they are not (*add pretty*).

LESSON IV.

THE SECOND, OR STRONG, DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Bach, <i>m.</i> brook		Maler, <i>m.</i> painter, artist		Volk, <i>n.</i> people, nation	
	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>
<i>N.</i>	der Bach		der Maler		das Volk
<i>G.</i>	des Baches		des Malers		des Volkes
<i>D.</i>	dem Bache		dem Maler		dem Volke
<i>A.</i>	den Bach		den Maler		das Volk
	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N.</i>	die Bäche		die Maler		die Völker
<i>G.</i>	der Bäche		der Maler		der Völker
<i>D.</i>	den Bächen		den Malern		den Völkern
<i>A.</i>	die Bäche		die Maler		die Völker

RULE 5.—Nouns of one syllable are mostly masculine, and inflect the vowels † *a*, *o*, *u*, *au* into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu* in the plural number of declension. The other vowels are not inflected.

RULE 6.—Nouns of more than one syllable ending in *er*, *el*, *en*, are masculine; those in *sel*, *tel*, *chen*, *lein*, neuter. Both

* Words in square brackets must be translated into German.

† The *1*, *2*, and *3* point out the order of words.

‡ What is the vowel inflection? See Appendix II.

classes are declined like *Maler* ; but if the noun already end in *n*, no second *n* is added in the dative plural.

RULE 7.—Many neuter nouns, and a few masculines, together with the nouns in *thum*, are declined like *Wolf*, and the vowels *a*, *o* *u*, *au*, are inflected in the plural number.

VOCABULARY IV.

der Baum, <i>m.</i> the tree (<i>pl.</i> Bäume)	der Stern, <i>m.</i> the star
der Berg, <i>m.</i> the mountain	das Thal, <i>n.</i> the valley, dale (<i>pl.</i> Thäler)
das Buch, <i>n.</i> the book (<i>pl.</i> Bücher)	das Thier, <i>n.</i> the animal, beast (<i>pl.</i> Thiere)
Deutschlands (<i>gen.</i>), of Germany	der Wald, <i>m.</i> the wood, forest (<i>pl.</i> Wälder)
der Dichter, <i>m.</i> the poet	das Mädchen, <i>n.</i> the girl, maiden
der Fluß, <i>m.</i> the river (<i>pl.</i> Flüsse)	allen (<i>dat. pl.</i>), all
der Fürst, <i>m.</i> the prince (<i>pl.</i> Fürsten)	auf, upon, on (<i>prep.</i> with the <i>dat.</i> and <i>acc.</i>)
der Garten, <i>m.</i> the garden (<i>pl.</i> Gärten)	es gibt, or giebt, there is, there are
das Herzogthum, <i>n.</i> the duchy (<i>pl.</i> Herzogthümer)	unter, under, among (<i>prep.</i> with the <i>dat.</i> and <i>acc.</i>)
der Tisch, <i>m.</i> the table (<i>pl.</i> Tische)	werden zu, become
der Himmel, <i>m.</i> the heaven, sky	viele (<i>nom.</i> and <i>acc. pl.</i>), many
der Hut, <i>m.</i> the hat, bonnet (<i>pl.</i> Hüte)	zahlreich, numerous
der König, <i>m.</i> the king (<i>pl.</i> Könige)	
der Löwe, <i>m.</i> the lion (<i>pl.</i> Löwen)	

EXERCISES.

7.—1. Der Löwe ist der König der Thiere und der Fürst des Waldes. 2. Bäche werden zu Flüssen. Es gibt (giebt) viele Flüsse, Berge, Thäler und Wälder auf der Erde. 3. Wo sind die Bücher? Sie sind auf dem Tische in der Stube. 4. Unter allen Völkern gibt es Dichter. 5. Die Herzogthümer Deutschlands sind klein. 6. Die Sterne des Himmels sind zahlreich. Die Bäume des Gartens. 7. Wem gehören die Hüte? Den Mädchen.

8.—1. The nations of the earth are numerous. 2. Under the trees of the forest. 3. Who is this (dieser) gentleman? He is the artist's son. 4. Here are the uncle's books. 5. The bonnets belong to the girl. 6. Are there (gibt es da) rivers and mountains? Not many. 7. In the books. On the trees. In-the (in) valley. 8. On the mountains and in the forests of Germany. 9. In rivers and valleys. 10. [The] Man is an animal.

LESSON V.

THE THIRD, OR MIXED, DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

[This declension is a combination of the two first declensions; hence its name. The nouns belonging to it follow in the singular the weak, and in the plural the strong, declension; or, *vice versâ*, in the singular the strong, and in the plural the weak, declension.]

Nacht, <i>f.</i> night		Staat, <i>m.</i> state		Ohr, <i>n.</i> ear	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
N.	die Nacht		der Staat		das Ohr
G.	der Nacht		des Staat <u>es</u>		des Oh <u>res</u>
D.	der Nacht		dem Staat <u>e</u>		dem Oh <u>re</u>
A.	die Nacht		den Staat		das Oh <u>r</u>
<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
N.	die N <u>ächte</u>		die Staat <u>en</u>		die Oh <u>ren</u>
G.	der N <u>ächte</u>		der Staat <u>en</u>		der Oh <u>ren</u>
D.	den N <u>ächten</u>		den Staat <u>en</u>		den Oh <u>ren</u>
A.	die N <u>ächte</u>		die Staat <u>en</u>		die Oh <u>ren</u>

RULE 8.—Feminines ending in *niss* (*pl. nisse*), and those which inflect the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au* in the plural, follow in the singular the *weak*, and in the plural the *strong*, declension. The words Mutter (*f.*), mother, and Tochter (*f.*), daughter, inflect the vowel in the plural, and add *n* to the dative plural.

RULE 9.—Nouns which follow the *strong* declension in the singular and the *weak* declension in the plural number are those ending in *or*, and the following:—

der Bauer, <i>m.</i> the peasant (small farmer), boor	das Auge, <i>n.</i> the eye
der Mast, <i>m.</i> the mast	das Bett, <i>n.</i> the bed
der Nachbar, <i>m.</i> the neighbour	das Hemd, <i>n.</i> the shirt
der Strahl, <i>m.</i> the beam	das Insekt, <i>n.</i> the insect
	das Ohr, <i>n.</i> the ear

The word Herz (*n.*), heart, is thus declined: singular, nominative and accusative, das Herz; genitive, des Herzens; dative, dem Herzen; plural, Herzen for all cases.

VOCABULARY V.

das Bild, <i>n.</i> the picture (<i>pl.</i> Bilder)	die Wand, <i>f.</i> the wall (<i>pl.</i> Wände)
die Bank, <i>f.</i> the bench, form (<i>pl.</i> Bänke)	die Universität, <i>f.</i> the university (<i>pl.</i> adds <i>en</i>)
das Dorf, <i>n.</i> the village (<i>pl.</i> Dörfer)	an, on (<i>prep.</i> with the <i>dat.</i> and <i>acc.</i>)
die Gans, <i>f.</i> the goose (<i>pl.</i> Gänse)	in, in the (for in dem)
die Hand, <i>f.</i> the hand (<i>pl.</i> Hände)	hängen, hang, are hung up
die Finsterniß, <i>f.</i> darkness (<i>pl.</i> Finsternisse)	hoch, high
die Macht, <i>f.</i> the power, might (<i>pl.</i> Mächte)	kurz, short
die Nuß, <i>f.</i> the nut (<i>pl.</i> Nüsse)	reif, ripe
der Professor, <i>m.</i> the professor	reif werden, to get or turn ripe
das Schiff, <i>n.</i> the ship (<i>pl.</i> Schiffe)	was, what
der Tag, <i>m.</i> the day (<i>pl.</i> Tage)	lang, long
	noch, yet, still
	schädlich, hurtful, injurious

EXERCISES.

9.—1. Die Wände haben Ohren. 2. Die Nächte werden lang und die Tage kurz. 3. Die Mächte der Finsterniß. 4. Die Nüsse werden reif. 5. Die Staaten Deutschlands sind zahlreich. 6. Wo sind die Bänke? Im Garten. 7. An den Wänden der Stube hängen viele Bilder. 8. Was haben Sie in der Hand? Einen Ring. 9. Er ist ein Nachbar der Bauern. 10. Die Insekten sind den Bäumen sehr schädlich. 11. Sind Sie noch im Bette?

10.—1. I have 'got' the needles in my (*tr.** the) hand. 2. Where are the shirts of my uncle? On (*auf*) the bed. 3. The beams of the sun are warm. 4. The professors of the universities. 5. The geese belong to the farmer. 6. My aunt is the mother of Mr. Stern. 7. There are many towns and villages in the states of Germany. 8. The masts of the ship are high. 9. Who is this (*dieses*) girl? She (*tr.* it) is the neighbour's daughter. 10. The hearts of men. 11. In the time of darkness. 12. Kings and princes are mortal.

* *tr.* stands for 'translate.'

LESSON VI.

PRONOUNS.

STRONG DECLENSION.

(Like the Definite Article.)

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>N.</i>	dieser	diese	dieses* this	diese
<i>G.</i>	dieses	dieser	dieses of this	dieser
<i>D.</i>	diesem	dieser	diesem to this	diesem
<i>A.</i>	diesen	diese	dieses* this	diese

MIXED DECLENSION.

(Like the Indefinite Article.)

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>N.</i>	sein†	seine	sein" his	seine
<i>G.</i>	seines	seiner	seines of his	seiner
<i>D.</i>	seinem	seiner	seinem to his	seinem
<i>A.</i>	seinen	seine	sein" his	seine

RULE 10.—The following are declined like *dieser*, *this*, the latter, viz. :—

jener, jene, jenes, that, the former	keiner, keine, keines, none, no one
welcher, welche, welches, who, which (a relative and interrogative pronoun)	einer, eine, eines, one, any one
jeder, jede, jedes, every	mancher, manche, manches, many one, some

* For *dieses* the forms *dies* or *das* are frequently used.

† " The forms thus marked are *weak*, while all the rest are *strong*. It will be seen from Lesson XII. how the declension of adjectives is affected by it.

RULE 11.—The following possessive pronouns are all declined like *sein*, *his*, viz.:—

mein, my	dein, thy	sein, his
unser, our	euer, your	ihr, her, or their

Ihr, your. (This pronoun corresponds to *Sie*, you, and is used like the latter in addressing *one* or *more* persons, as *Ihr* Buch, your book.)

VOCABULARY VI.

der Fehler, <i>m.</i> the fault, short-coming	geben Sie, give (you)
der Fisch, <i>m.</i> the fish	kein, keine, kein, not one, none, no (<i>pl.</i> not any)
das Fräulein, <i>n.</i> the young lady, (without the article) miss	mit, with (<i>prep.</i> with <i>dat.</i>)
die Freundin, <i>f.</i> the (female) friend	nein, no (<i>adv.</i>)
der Vater, <i>m.</i> the father (<i>pl.</i> Väter)	ja, yes, certainly
die Mauer, <i>f.</i> the wall	sie, them (<i>acc.</i>)
aber, but	fragen, bear
	vor, before

EXERCISES.

11.—1. Ein jeder Mensch hat seine Fehler. 2. Welche sind die Bücher Ihres Onkels? Diese sind seine Bücher; aber jene sind die Bücher meiner Tante. 3. Wo sind Ihre Fräulein Töchter? Sie sind in der Stube mit ihren Freundinnen. 4. Das sind unsere Hüte. 5. Welches ist euer Garten? Jener ist es. 6. Deine Bilder sind hübsch. 7. Manche Bäume tragen keine Früchte. 8. Da bin ich. Sie ist es. 9. Ihr Herr Vater wird vor der Zeit alt.

12.—1. There are not any fish (*pl.*) in this river. 2. The walls of our garden are high. 3. To whom belong these ships? To my neighbour. 4. Your nuts are getting (*tr.* become) ripe. 5. Are these your (*use euer*) trees? No, they belong to the farmer. 6. Give this to your daughters. 7. Who are these young ladies? They (*tr.* it) are my sisters and their friends (*f.*). 8. Have you 'got' your shirts? Yes, I have 'got' them. 9. Which is your hat? This is it; not that 'one.' 10. This is a hat of mine (*tr.* one of my hats).

LESSON VII.

THE COMPOUND TENSES OF VERBS

Are formed by the aid of the auxiliary verbs *haben*, to have; *sein*, to be; and *werden*, to become.

Observe, that the past participle of the principal verb is joined to the present and imperfect of *haben* or *sein*, to form the *perfect* and *pluperfect*; thus:—

THE PERFECT.

	<i>I have seen.</i>	<i>I have come.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	ich habe gesehen du hast gesehen er hat gesehen	ich bin gekommen du bist gekommen er ist gekommen
<i>Plur.</i>	wir haben gesehen ihr habt gesehen sie haben gesehen	wir sind gekommen ihr seid gekommen sie sind gekommen

Observe, that the present of *werden* is joined to the infinitive of the principal verb, to denote future time; thus:—

THE FUTURE.

	<i>I shall see.</i>	<i>I shall come.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	ich werde sehen du wirst sehen er wird sehen	ich werde kommen du wirst kommen er wird kommen
<i>Plur.</i>	wir werden sehen ihr werdet sehen sie werden sehen	wir werden kommen ihr werdet kommen sie werden kommen

What is an independent sentence? One which is in no way connected with any other sentence; as, I bought a book yesterday.

RULE 12.—The following is the natural order of words in an independent sentence :—

I. 1. *Nominative* ; 2. *Present or Imperfect* ; 3. *Accusative* ;

Thus: I bought a book

4. *Adverb*.

yesterday.

II. 1. *Nominative* ; 2. *Auxiliary* ; 3. *Accusative* ; 4. *Adverb* ;

I have the book cheap(ly)

5. *Past Participle or Infinitive*.

bought.

RULE 13.—The past participle, or the infinitive, in compound tenses, is separated from the auxiliary verb and placed at the end of the sentence.

VOCABULARY VII.

der Bruder, *m.* the brother (*pl.*

Brüder)

gefunden, found

gekommen, come

gesehen, seen

gestern, yesterday

heute, to-day

ihn, him (*acc.*)

kaufen, (to) buy

kommen, come

das Korn, *n.* the corn

der Landmann, *m.* the farmer

morgen (*adv.*), to-morrow

nur, only

das Pferd, *n.* the horse

das Recht, *n.* the right

Recht haben, to be right

die Schule, *f.* the school

die Sorge, *f.* the care, anxiety

theuer, dear

die Tugend, *f.* the virtue

das Unglück, *n.* the misfortune

das Unrecht, *n.* the wrong

Unrecht haben, to be wrong

vielleicht, perhaps

wachsen, (to) grow, increase

warum, why

zu, too (*adv.*)

zu, to (*prep.* with the *acc.*)

given, gegeben

gone (*adv.*), vorüber

did give, haben gegeben

the morning, der Morgen, *m.*

soon, bald

them, sie

EXERCISES.

13.—1. Die Schule des Unglücks ist die Schule der Tugend.
2. Ich habe Ihren Herrn Bruder gestern gesehen. Wo haben Sie ihn gesehen? Hier in Ihrem Garten. 3. Ist Ihre Schwester heute gekommen? Nein, sie wird morgen kommen.
4. Wo haben Sie die Nadeln gefunden? Auf dem Tische in Ihrer Stube. 5. Werden Ihre Brüder die Pferde von den

Bauern kaufen? Sie werden sie vielleicht kaufen; aber sind nur zu theuer. 6. Ich habe Recht, sie haben Unrecht. 7. Warum seid ihr heute Morgen nicht zur (zu der) Schule gekommen? 8. Des Landmanns¹ Sorgen wachsen mit Korn.¹

¹ Observe, that the *e* in the *genitive* and *dative singular* of nouns belonging to the second and third declension is frequently omitted. Thus: dem Korn, for dem Korne; des Landmanns, for des Landmannes. Words in *er*, *el*, *en*, omit it as a rule. Thus we say: des Mannes and not des Maleres.

14.—1. The morning of our days is soon gone. 2. I have given the flowers to your daughters. 3. You are (tr.) right, he is wrong. 4. We have not seen our friends to-day. 5. I shall not buy his horses, they are too dear. Why did you (*perf.*) not come yesterday? I had (hätte) time. 7. I shall perhaps come to-morrow. 8. Your brother has not come to-day. 9. Did you give (*perf.*) the rose to the lady? Yes, I have given them to her (*thr.*). 10. The girl's bonnet is pretty.

LESSON VIII.

RULE 14.—General Rule on the Nominative Plural Nouns. Most masculines and neuters add *e*, most feminines, to the nominative singular. Most plurals in *e*, and all plurals in *er*, inflect (i. e. soften) the radical vowels *a*, *o*, *au*; a plural formed by adding *en* or *n* never admits the vowel inflection.

RULE 15.—Proper Names, in the singular number, declined by putting the article before the name, or by adding an *s* to the *genitive*, e. g. :—

	Karl, Charles.	Marie, Mary.
N.	der Karl, or Karl	die Marie, or Marie
G.	des Karl, or Karls	der Marie, or Mariens
D.	dem Karl, or Karl	der Marie, or Marien
A.	den Karl, or Karl	die Marie, or Marie

Proper names have no plural, unless they represent classes, as *Browns*; thus :—die Vosse, Karle, Marien, &c.

VOCABULARY VIII.

, set out, departed
 Amelia
 men, arrived
 nnie
 ighen, gone out
 got, received
 m. friend
 n. poem
 part.), read
 ibt, *f.* capital, metropolis
 , Henry
 present, now

Leipzig, Leipsic
 Luise, Louisa
 nach, after, for (*prep.* with *dat.*)
 oder, or
 Preußen, Prussia
 reich, rich
 so . . . als, as . . . as
 Bert, *n.* work (*pl.* adds *e*)
 Wien, Vienna
 Wilhelm, William
 wohnt, lives, does live

EXERCISES.

-1. Karls Onkel ist nicht so reich als Heinrichs. 2. Die Briefe von Amalie oder von Marie erhalten? 3. Ist sie mit Marie heute Morgen ausgegangen. 4. Gehören beiden der Marie oder dem Karl? Sie gehören 1. 5. Ist Ihr Freund von Leipzig oder von Berlin? 6. Wohnt Ihre Tochter jetzt in Paris oder in Wien? 7. Die Briefe Mariens ist gestern nach London abgereist. 8. Haben Sie Goethes Werke gelesen? Ich habe Schillers Werke gegeben nicht Goethes. 9. Diese Gedichte sind von Goethe, dem größten (greatest) Dichter Deutschlands.

-1. Henry's brothers have (*tr. are*) arrived to-day from . 2. Are you (*bu*) Mary's or Amelia's sister? 3. I have given Charles' books to Annie. 4. Where does your sister live at present? She lives in Berlin, the capital of . 5. Charles is gone out with his sister Louisa. 6. He has (*tr. is*) set out for Leipsic. 7. I [have] got these from Mary yesterday. 8. Have you seen Charles and his sister this morning? 9. Annie's bonnet is not so pretty as his. 10. I shall give my pictures to Louisa. 11. Have you read the poems of Uhland? They are beautiful.

LESSON IX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 16.—The comparative is formed by adding *r* or *a*, the superlative by adding *st* or *est* to the positive; as:—

leicht, light, easy; *leichter*, lighter;

First Superl. *der, die, das leichteste*, the lightest; *Pl. die leichtesten*;

Second Superl. *am leichtesten*, lightest.

The second form of the superlative is used as predicate only.

RULE 17.—The following adjectives soften the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*; as:—

alt, old; *älter*, older;

First Superl. *der, die, das älteste*, the oldest, oldest;

Second Superl. *am ältesten*, oldest.

Thus:—

<i>arm</i> , poor	<i>hart</i> , hard	<i>nahe</i> , near (<i>am nächsten</i>)
<i>fromm</i> , pious, religious	<i>jung</i> , young	<i>naß</i> , wet
<i>gesund</i> , healthy	<i>krank</i> , ill	<i>roth</i> , red
<i>grob</i> , coarse	<i>kalt</i> , cold	<i>scharf</i> , sharp
<i>groß</i> , great, big, tall,	<i>klug</i> , prudent	<i>schwach</i> , weak
large	<i>kurz</i> , short	<i>schwarz</i> , black
<i>hoch</i> , high (<i>höher</i>)	<i>lang</i> , long	<i>stark</i> , strong
	<i>warm</i> , warm	

RULE 18.—The conjunction 'than,' after the comparative, is rendered by *als*.

VOCABULARY IX.

<i>einem (dat.)</i> , to one, people	<i>der Rock</i> , <i>m.</i> the coat (<i>pl. Röcke</i>)
<i>Doktor</i> , <i>m.</i> doctor, physician	<i>schön (adj.)</i> , fair
<i>das Haus</i> , <i>n.</i> the house (<i>pl. Häuser</i>)	<i>der Sohn</i> , <i>m.</i> the son
<i>heiß</i> , hot	<i>der Sommer</i> , <i>m.</i> the summer
<i>das Jahr</i> , <i>n.</i> the year (<i>pl. Jahre</i>)	<i>die Stadt</i> , <i>f.</i> the town, city (<i>pl. Städte</i>)
<i>der Hund</i> , <i>m.</i> the dog, hound (<i>pl. Hunde</i>)	<i>der Vater</i> , <i>m.</i> the father (<i>pl. Väter</i>)
<i>der Mond</i> , <i>m.</i> the moon	<i>was</i> , was
<i>Montag</i> , <i>m.</i> Monday	

EXERCISES.

17.—1. Das Hemd ist einem näher als der Rock. 2. Dies sind die frühesten und schönsten Blumen des Sommers. 3. Dieses Haus ist höher als jenes; es ist das höchste Haus der Stadt. 4. Karl ist jünger als Wilhelm; er ist der jüngste Sohn des Doktors. 5. Im Sommer sind die Tage am längsten und die Nächte am kürzesten. 6. Uhland war ein großer Dichter Deutschlands, Goethe war der größte. 7. Der Mond ist der Erde näher als die Sonne; er ist ihr von allen Sternen der nächste.

18.—1. The insects are the most numerous and most injurious animals on [the]* earth. 2. Mary is fairer than Annie, but our neighbour's daughter is fairest. 3. The lion is stronger than the bear; he is the strongest animal of the forest. 4. It is colder to-day than yesterday; it was coldest on (am) Monday.† 5. The summer becomes hotter [with] every year. 6. These mountains are highest. 7. The beams of the sun are warmest. 8. We have given the youngest dog to your father.

LESSON X.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

[The declension of the article or pronoun, which precedes the adjective, furnishes the key to the declension of the latter. If the former is strong, that of the adjective must be weak, and *vice versâ*; if the adjective is not preceded by an article or pronoun, its declension is always strong. The mixed declension is a combination of the strong and weak declension.]

THE FIRST, OR WEAK, DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 19.—When the adjective is preceded by any word of *strong* inflection, as *der, dieser, jener, welcher, jeder, solcher, welcher, &c.*, it takes in the *nominative singular* *e*, and in all the other cases, singular and plural, *en*.

* Words in square brackets are to be translated.

† The small figures indicate the order of words.

The *accusative singular* of the feminine and neuter genders is always like the *nominative*; thus:—

SINGULAR.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem. Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	dieser alt ²	dieses alt ^e
<i>G.</i>	dieses alt ^{en}	dieses alt ^{en}
<i>D.</i>	diesem alt ^{en}	diesem alt ^{en}
<i>A.</i>	diesen alt ^{en}	dieses alt ^e

• PLURAL.

Masc. Fem. Neut.

<i>N.</i>	diese alt ^{en}
<i>G.</i>	dieser alt ^{en}
<i>D.</i>	dieser alt ^{en}
<i>A.</i>	diese alt ^{en}

² *Observe*, that the possessive pronouns absolute are inflected the same as adjectives; thus:—

der, die, das meinige, or meine, mine	der, die, das unsrige, or unsre, ours
" " " beinige, or deine, thine	" " " Ihrige, or Ihre, } yours
" " " seinige, or seine, his	" " " eurige, or eure, }
" " " ihrige, or ihre, hers	" " " ihrige, or ihre, theirs

Decline: Dieser alte Herr; die alte Dame; jenes alte Fräulein.

VOCABULARY X.

bringen, bring	lang, <i>adv.</i> long
der Diamant, <i>m.</i> the diamond	Messer, <i>n.</i> knife
erwartet, expected	neu, new
fahren, drive	recht, right, proper
gehört, belongs	Stück, <i>n.</i> piece
gesprochen, spoken, met	Stahl, <i>m.</i> steel
golden (<i>adj.</i>), gold, of gold	wenn, if
hinter, behind (<i>prep.</i> with <i>dat.</i> and <i>acc.</i>)	das Wetter, <i>n.</i> the weather
kommt wieder, comes again, returns	wild, wild, thoughtless
klein, little, small	zurück, back
	zu, to (<i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>)

EXERCISES.

19.—1. Die gute alte Zeit kommt wieder, die guten Menschen bringen sie zurück. 2. In manchen armen Häusern des großen Londons wohnt die Tugend noch. 3. Wir haben den alten guten Herrn gestern gesprochen; er wohnt in jenem

schönen großen Hause. 4. Geben Sie dieses scharfe Messer dem wilden Knaben ja nicht in die Hand. 5. Die alten Röcke hängen an der Wand hinter der Stubenthür. 6. Die lange erwarteten Schiffe sind zur (for zu der) rechten Zeit angekommen. 7. Wir werden morgen, wenn das Wetter schön ist, zur nächsten Stadt fahren.

20.—1. The diamond is harder than the hardest steel. 2. My brother has found this pretty gold ring to-day. 3. Your hat is on the small table. 4. Give a piece 'of' * bread to this poor old man. 5. To whom belongs the black dog? To Henry's father. 6. I shall not buy the dear corn. 7. We have not seen the new house. 8. To-day is (tr. we have) the shortest day. 9. To whom have you given the new book? 10. I like the red flowers. 11. It is not the right time now.

LESSON XI.

THE SECOND, OR STRONG, DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 20.—When the adjective is not preceded by any distinguishing word which is inflected, it is declined like *dieser*. *Example* :—

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>alte</i>	<i>altes</i>	<i>alte</i>		
<i>G.</i>	<i>alten (es†)</i> ²	<i>alter</i>	<i>alten (es†)</i> ²	<i>a'ter</i>		
<i>D.</i>	<i>altem</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>altem</i>	<i>alten</i>		
<i>A.</i>	<i>alten</i>	<i>alte</i>	<i>altes</i>	<i>alte</i>		

* *Observe* that the possessives *meiner*, mine; *beiner*, thine; *seiner*, his; *ihrer*, hers; *unsrer*, ours; *Ihrer*, yours; *ihrer*, theirs, which correspond to those under Less. X., take *es* in the genitive singular of the masculine and neuter, as *meines*, &c.

Decline: *alter Wein*, old wine; *frische Butter*, new butter; *schönes Haus*, beautiful house.

* Remember that inverted commas indicate words which are not to be rendered.

† The ending *en* 's now more frequently used than *es*.

VOCABULARY XI.

das Beispiel, *n.* the example
 böß, böse, bad, wicked
 dunkel, dark
 einige, some, any
 das Faß, *n.* the cask (*pl.* Fässer)
 die Flasche, *f.* the bottle
 gekauft, bought
 die Herkunft, *f.* the descent, birth,
 family
 die Kartoffel, *f.* the potato
 das Kind, *n.* the child (*pl.* Kinder)
 die Luft, *f.* air, atmosphere (*pl.*
 Lüfte)
 der Mann, *m.* the man (*pl.* Männer)
 mehr, more
 das Paar, *n.* the pair (*pl.* Paare)
 schwarz, black
 schwächlich, delicate, sickly
 der Schuh, *m.* the shoe (*pl.* Schuhe)
 sich, himself
 die Sitte, *f.* the manner
 süß, sweet
 die Tinte, or Dinte, *f.* ink

Traube, *f.* grape
 verderben, corrupt, spoil
 wollen Sie, will you have
 das Zimmer, *n.* the room
 zuträglich, healthy, good for
 apple, Apfel, *m.* (*pl.* Äpfel)
 bad (not good) schlecht
 beggar, Bettler, *m.*
 boy, Knabe, *m.*
 bread, loaf, Brod, *n.*, Brot, *n.* (*pl.*
 Brote)
 butter, Butter, *f.*
 coffee, Kaffee, *m.*
 cup, Tasse, *f.*
 dark, dunkel
 dinner, Mittagessen, *n.*
 fresh, new, frisch
 gambler, Spieler, *m.*
 glove, Handschuh, *m.*
 had, gehabt
 ham, Schinken, *m.*
 oak, Eiche, *f.*

EXERCISES.

21.—1. Böse Beispiele verderben gute Sitten. 2. Ich habe heute ein Faß guten alten Wein gekauft. 3. Die Luft dunkler Zimmer ist schwächlichen Kindern nicht zuträglich. 4. Haben Sie noch alte Kartoffeln? Ich habe keine mehr. 5. Dieser junge Herr ist von guter Herkunft. 6. Weiser Mann, starker Mann. 7. Süße Trauben hängen hoch. 8. Haben Sie noch einige von den schönen reifen Äpfeln? Ich habe keine mehr. 9. Heinrich hat sich ein Paar neue Schuhe gekauft. 10. Geben Sie mir eine Flasche gute Tinte. Wollen Sie schwarze oder rothe Tinte?

22.—1. Old houses have dark windows. 2. Young gambler, old beggar. 3. Here is good ham, new butter, and very good bread. 4. My sister bought [*perf.*] a pair 'of' pretty gloves. 5. His father has beautiful gardens and extensive (*groß*) forests. 6. We [*have*] had 'some' new (*junge*) potatoes for (*zum*) dinner

to-day. 7. They are good boys. 8. They have good old wine, but bad beer. 9. Give me a cup of strong coffee, and a piece of brown bread (Schwarzbrod). 10. There are higher mountains than these. 11. To-morrow is (*tr.* have we) the longest day. 12. This oak is very old (*uralt*).

LESSON XII.

THE THIRD, OR MIXED, DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 21.—When the adjective is preceded by *ein, mein, dein, sein, kein, unser, euer, ihr, or Ihr* (Lesson VI.), it takes in the nominative singular *er* for the masculine, *e* for the feminine, and *es* for the neuter. All the other cases end in *en*, except the accusative singular of the feminine and neuter gender, which is always like the nominative. *Example:—*

SINGULAR.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem. Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>sein^w alterst</i>	<i>sein^w alte^s</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>seines alten</i>	<i>seines alten</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>seinem alten</i>	<i>seinem alten</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>seinen alten</i>	<i>sein^w alte^s</i>

PLURAL.	
	<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>feine alten</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>feiner alten</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>feinen alten</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>feine alten</i>

Decline: *sein alter Nachbar, keine gute Zeit, sein altes Pferd.*

RULE 22.—When the adjective is used as a noun-substantive, it still retains the adjective declension, some general term, as 'man,' 'woman,' 'thing,' &c. being understood; thus:—*der Reiche*, the rich man; *die Schöne*, the fair lady; *das Neue*, something new; *ein Reicher*, a rich man, &c.

*^w stands for 'weak;' * for 'strong.' See Lesson VI.

VOCABULARY XII.

Freund, *m.* friend
 geschenkt, given, presented with
 gestorben, died, is dead
 glücklich, happy
 Graf, *m.* count, earl (*pl.* Grafen)
 halb, half
 lieb, dear, beloved

oft, often
 Schwester, *f.* sister
 Thee, *m.* tea
 war, was
 —
 more, mehr

EXERCISES.

23.—1. Wo sind meine neuen Handschuhe? 2. Bringen Sie mir eine halbe Flasche guten Wein. 3. Die jüngste Schwester meiner lieben Mutter ist sehr krank. 4. Sein alter guter Vater ist heute gestorben. 5. Gehört dieser schöne Garten Ihrer lieben Mutter? 6. Wir haben einen heißen Sommer gehabt. 7. Der Herr Graf hat meinen kleinen Kindern ein schönes Pferd geschenkt. 8. Wir haben Ihren goldenen Ring gefunden. Wo war er? 9. Die Armen sind oft glücklicher als die Reichen.

24.—1. Charles is a good boy. 2. Give me a bottle of good old wine. 3. Where is my little William? Here he is. 4. She has a very rich brother. 5. I have no friend in this large city. 6. There are no good apples this year. 7. Amelia has a good father and a good mother. 8. Your old coat is warmer than your new 'one.' 9. His youngest brother has very weak eyes. 10. We have bought a young horse in [the] town. 11. We have ₁no ₂more ₃strong ₄coffee. 12. Will you have a cup 'of' tea? 13. This is an old knife of mine (*tr.* This is one of my old knives).

LESSON XIII

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.

1. eins, ein
2. zwei *
3. drei
4. vier
5. fünf
6. sechs
7. sieben
8. acht
9. neun
10. zehn
11. elf
12. zwölf
13. dreizehn
14. vierzehn
15. fünfzehn
16. sechzehn
17. siebzehn
18. achtzehn
19. neunzehn
20. zwanzig
21. ein und zwanzig
30. dreißig
40. vierzig
50. fünfzig
60. sechzig
70. siebenzig
80. achtzig
90. neunzig
- 100. hundert

ORDINALS.

The first,	der, die, das erste
" second,	" " " zweite
" third,	" " " dritte
" fourth,	" " " vierte
" fifth,	" " " fünfte
" sixth,	" " " sechste
" seventh,	" " " siebente
" eighth,	" " " achte
" ninth,	" " " neunte
" tenth,	" " " zehnte
" eleventh,	" " " elfte
" twelfth,	" " " zwölfte
" thirteenth,	" " " dreizehnte
" fourteenth,	" " " vierzehnte
" fifteenth,	" " " fünfzehnte
" sixteenth,	" " " sechzehnte
" seventeenth,	" " " siebzehnte
" eighteenth,	" " " achtzehnte
" nineteenth,	" " " neunzehnte
" twentieth,	" " " zwanzigste
" twenty-first,	" " " ein und zwanzigste
" thirtieth,	" " " dreißigste
" fortieth,	" " " vierzigste
" fiftieth,	" " " fünfzigste
" sixtieth,	" " " sechzigste
" seventieth,	" " " siebenzigste
" eightieth,	" " " achtzigste
" ninetieth,	" " " neunzigste
" hundredth,	" " " hundertste

* Observe, that *zwei*, *drei* make in the genitive *zweier*, *dreier*, in the dative *zweien*, *dreien*. For *ein* see Lesson III., for *einer*, Lesson VI.; *eine* is declined according to the first adjective declension (Less. X.)

RULE 23.—The ordinal numbers are declined like adjectives, the cardinals are not declined, except in a few instances, as, *Mit Vieren fahren*, to drive a carriage and four; *alle viere*, the whole four.

VOCABULARY XIII.

Alle, *pl.* all, the whole

August, *m.* August

Deutsch, German

Duzend, *n.* dozen

fehlt es, wants it

fehlen, want

Friedrichsd'or, or *Louisd'or*, *m.* a gold coin, worth about 17s.

gesagt, said, told

Groschen, or *Silbergroschen*, *m.* a small silver coin, greatly alloyed with copper, worth little more than a penny

Monat, *m.* month

Minute, *f.* minute

Pfennig, *m.* penny (a very small copper coin, of which it wants ten to make an English penny)

Pfund, *n.* pound

Schoß, *n.* score (equal to three English scores)

Sonnabend, *m.* Saturday

Stunde, *f.* hour

Thaler, *m.* German dollar (a large silver coin, worth 3s. in English money)

über, over

Uhr, *f.* clock (*Taschenuhr*, *f.* watch)

Viertel, *n.* quarter, fourth part (may be put before any noun denoting time, measure, weight, &c. without 'of,' as in English)

Zig, *n.* the number of ten (used in compounds, as *funfzig*, fifty, five tens)

century, *Jahrhundert*, *n.*

how much, *wie viel*

last, *lest*, *vorig*

light, *Licht*, *n.* (*pl.* *Lichter*, lights; *pl.* *Lichte*, candles)

past, *vorbei*

peasant, *Bauer*, *m.* (*das Bauer*, the cage)

people, *Leute*, *pl.* (*gen.* *der Leute*, *dat.* *den Leuten*)

struck, *geschlagen*

what day of the month, *der wievielte* (*nom.*); *den wievielten* (*acc.*)

yard, *Elle*, *f.*

EXERCISES.

25. a.—1. Ein Deutscher Thaler hat dreißig Groschen; ein Groschen oder Silbergroschen hat zehn Pfennige. 2. Fünf Thaler machen einen Louisd'or oder Friedrichsd'or. 3. Neun Paar Schuhe. Sieben Duzend Hemden. 4. Elf Schoß Äpfel. 5. Der wievielte ist heute? (What day of the month is it?) Wir haben heute den zehnten August. 6. Ein Viertel-pfund. Ein Vierteljahr. Eine Viertelstunde. 7. Wir haben es zweien oder dreien gesagt. 8. Alle neune. (See B. 23.)

(To be committed to memory.)

25. b.—1. Wie viel Uhr ist es? Es geht auf eins. 2. Es ist eins, *or* Es ist ein Uhr. 3. Es ist zehn Minuten nach eins. 4. Es ist ein Viertel (auf) zwei. 5. Es ist halb zwei. Es ist drei Viertel zwei. 6. Wie viel fehlt es zu zwei? Es fehlen zehn Minuten zu zwei. 7. Wie viel ist es auf fünf? Es ist drei Viertel (auf) fünf. 8. Es sind acht Monate her (*ago*). 9. Vor (*ago*) vierzehn Tagen. 10. Heute über acht Tage. (*This day week*.) 11. Heute über vierzehn Tage. (*This day fortnight*.) 12. Vor einer halben Stunde.

26. a.—1. What day of the month was it (*hatten wir*) yesterday? Yesterday was the eleventh 'of' August. 2. Fifteen groschen make half a (*einen halben*) dollar. 3. A quarter 'of' a⁵ pound 'of' tea. 4. The peasant has nineteen geese and seven hams for sale (*zu verkaufen*). 5. How much [*costs, kostet*] the score? Three groschen and six pence (*Pfennige*). 6. The fifth year of the eighteenth century. 7. A quarter 'of an' hour *ago*. At (*um*) a quarter to three. 8. We have bought forty pounds 'of' a⁵ coffee and twelve pounds of tea. 9. How much a (*die*) yard? It is twenty-five groschen a yard. 10. We drove (*sind gefahren*) in a carriage and four. (*See R. 23.*)

* *Observe*, that the preposition 'of' is commonly not rendered after nouns expressing quantity, measure, weight, or number.

26. b.—1. What o'clock was it? It has struck two. 2. It is now ten minutes past. 3. How much is it to eleven? It wants seven minutes. 4. Eight months *ago*. Saturday week. This day fortnight. 5. How old is your (*add Frau*) mother? She is above (*über*) forty. 6. Your (*add Fräulein*) sister was nineteen the fourth of last month. 7. Half-past nine. A quarter to ten. 8. It was this day *five years ago*. 9. Many⁶ lights. Little light. 10. There are many⁶ candles. We have several books. 11. Few people will come. 12. There is much wine; but there are not many kinds of wine (*tr*, many wines). 13. It is this day (*add über*) five years. 14. Where is your watch?

* *Observe*, that *viel*, much; *mehr*, more (*mehrere*, several); *wenig*, little (*wenige*, few), are only declined when expressing an indefinite *number* of objects or articles. When expressing an indefinite *quantity* of any article or material, they are indeclinable.

LESSON XIV.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1ST PERS. MASC. FEM. NEUT.			2ND PERS. MASC. FEM. NEUT.		
<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Sing.</i>		
N. ich, I	<i>Plur.</i> wir, we		du, thou	<i>Plur.</i> ihr, you	
G. meiner, of me	unser, of us		deiner, of thee	euer, of you	
D. mir, to me	uns, to us		dir, to thee	euch, to you	
A. mich, me	uns, us		dich, thee	euch, you	

3RD PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. FEM. NEUT.	
N. er, he	sie, she	er, it	sie, they	
G. seiner, of him	ihrer, of her	seiner, of it	ihrer, of them	
D. ihm, to him	ihr, to her	ihm, to it	ihnen, to them	
A. ihn, him	sie, her	es, it	sie, they	

THE REFLECTIVE PRONOUN,

Which is added to every mood and tense of the active voice to form the reflective verb.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1st person, mich, myself		uns, ourselves
2nd „ dich, thyself		euch, yourselves
3rd „ sich, { himself herself itself oneself		sich, themselves

VOCABULARY XIV.

bort, there	dat. and acc.); it means 'ago,' or
fleißig, diligent	'before,' when used of time
gebracht, brought	vorgestern, the day before yesterday
immer, always	
loben, praise	he requests, er bittet (with an acc.)
Stunde, f. hour	I thank, ich danke (with a dat.)
vor, before, in front of (prep. with	we thank, wir danken

EXERCISES.

27.—1. Der Vater hat seinem fleißigen Sohne⁷ ein schönes Buch geschenkt. 2. Ich werde ihr ein Paar neue Handhuhe kaufen. 3. Haben Sie meine schwarze Tinte? Ja, ich habe sie. 4. Hat der Knabe meine neuen Schuhe gebracht? Ja, er hat sie vor einer Stunde gebracht. 5. Haben Sie es⁸ ihm gesagt? Nein; ich habe es⁸ Ihnen gesagt. 6. Was haben Sie⁸ mir gesagt? 7. Wir haben sie nicht gesprochen. Ich habe Sie vorgestern in der Stadt gesehen. 9. Wer ist a vor der Thür? Ein Bettler. Geben Sie ihm ein Stück Brod. 10. Sie hat uns die Briefe gegeben. 11. Wir loben uns. Sie loben sich. 12. Unser einer wird dort icht erwartet.

⁷ *Observe*, that the case of the person precedes the case of the thing, unless the accusative is expressed by a personal pronoun, which is always put before any other case.

⁸ *Observe*, that the pronoun of one syllable precedes the pronoun of two syllables; and when both the pronouns are monosyllables, the accusative is put before the dative.

28.—1. The rich are not always the happiest. 2. Have you given the letters to the boys? 3. Why have you not given her this beautiful gold ring? 4. They have not told him (*dat.*). 5. Where have you got my new shirts? I will give them you to-morrow. 6. Is the small bottle on the table? Here it is. Where was it? 7. Where are the dogs? I have not seen them. 8. Our old neighbour died the day before yesterday. 9. Bring [you] me a cup of coffee. 10. Will you have a cup of tea, we have not 'got any' (*kein*) coffee. 11. William is two years older than Henry; Charles is the eldest. 12. It is colder to-day than yesterday. 13. We raise him, not her. 14. I thank you. We thank him not. 15. He requests us. He requests them. 16. We request you. We request her not. 17. They do not praise themselves. We raise them. 18. I praise (*loben*) myself. She loves (*liebt*) herself.

LESSON XV.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relating to Persons.

N.	wer, who
G.	{ <i>wessen</i> } whose
	{ <i>weß</i> }
D.	wem, to whom
A.	wen, whom

Relating to Things.

was, what

was, what

RULE 24.—*Wer* is used when we expect the answer a person; *was*, when we expect the answer to be a thing.

RULE 25.—*Wer* and *was* are also used as indefinite pronouns, and commonly followed by *der* and *daß* second sentence. (*See* 3. Ex. 29.)

VOCABULARY XV.

<i>auch</i> , also	brothers and sisters, <i>Gef.</i>
<i>bei</i> , at, about (<i>dat.</i>)	<i>pl.</i>
<i>Glas</i> , <i>n.</i> glass, tumbler (<i>pl. Gläser</i>)	dark, <i>finster</i>
<i>Gott</i> , <i>m.</i> God (<i>pl. Götter</i>)	did you say? <i>haben Sie ges.</i>
<i>Korb</i> , <i>m.</i> basket (<i>pl. Körbe</i>)	have you been? <i>sind Sie ge.</i>
<i>liebt</i> , loves	indeed! <i>wirklich!</i> so! <i>wo</i>
<i>Nächste</i> , <i>m.</i> neighbour	<i>sagen!</i>
<i>niemand</i> , no one	money, <i>Geld</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>sprechen</i> , speak	musical, <i>musikalisch</i>
<i>Vogel</i> , <i>m.</i> bird (<i>pl. Vögel</i>)	pitch dark, <i>stockfinster</i>
<i>voll</i> , full	why, <i>warum</i>

EXERCISES.

29.—1. *Wer* ist jener Herr? *Meiner Mutter* ihr *Bruder* or *Der Bruder* meiner Mutter. 2. *Wessen* Haus ist or *Wem* gehört dieses Haus? *Es* gehört mir. 3. *Wer* liebt, (*der*) liebt auch seinen Nächsten. 4. *Was* hab ich Einen jungen Vogel. 5. *Was* ist das? Ein schöner! 6. *Wen* hast du in der Stube gesehen? *Niemand*. 7. *wem* haben Sie Ihre neuen Hemden gekauft?

30.—1. Who was it? It was your little brother. 2. To whom have you given your old coats? To a poor beggar. 3. What has she brought you? A basketful 'of' ripe apples. 4. Whose table is it? It belongs to your aunt's sister. 5. Of whom have you spoken? Of her. 6. I shall not speak to (mit) him. Why not? 7. Bring [you] me a bottle 'of' good wine and two glasses. 8. What did (*perf.*) you say? 9. Will you have a cup 'of' tea or coffee? Tea, if you please (*wenn ich bitten darf*). 10. At whose house (*tr.* at whom) have you been? At your sister's; she is very musical. 11. Your (*add. & perf.*) brother must (*muß*) be twenty years old. Indeed! Not yet. 12. It is getting dark. It is pitch dark at eight o'clock. 13. Have you any brothers and sisters? I have several. 14. Whose money is this? Not mine; it is yours. (Less. XI., Obs. 3.)

LESSON XVI.

What is a relative pronoun? A word that relates or refers to some word or sentence going before, which is thence termed the antecedent.

What is a *subordinate* or dependent sentence? One which is subjoined to, or dependent on, the main or principal sentence, as 'The letter *which I have written to him* has arrived. It is also called a secondary or accessory sentence.

When a member of the independent sentence is expanded into the form of a new sentence, it is called a subordinate or dependent sentence; and the independent sentence then becomes the principal sentence.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
N. <i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	who, which	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>welche</i> <i>deren</i> <i>welchen</i> <i>welche</i> </div>
G. <i>dessen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,	<i>dessen</i> ,	whose, of which	
D. <i>welchem</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	to whom, to which	
A. <i>welchen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	whom, which	

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.
m.	f.	n.		m. f. n.
N. der,	die	daß,	who, which, that ⁹	die
G. dessen,	deren,	dessen,	whose, of which	deren
D. dem,	der,	dem,	to whom, to which	denen
A. den,	die,	daß,	whom, which, that	die

⁹ *Observe*, that 'who, which, that,' when referring to an antecedent, are indifferently rendered by *welcher* or *der*, except in two instances, viz. :—

- Der* must be used when the antecedent is a personal pronoun, which, for the sake of emphasis, is repeated after the relative. Thus:—*Ich, der (not welcher) ich älter bin, als du, I, who am older than you.*
- Welcher* must be used when the word following the relative is the definite article. Thus:—*Das Mädchen, welches (not das) das Unglück angerichtet hat, the girl who has done the mischief.*

RULE 26.—The words which are used to connect the subordinate with the principal sentence are the relatives *der*, *welcher*, and the conjunctions *als*, *as*; *daß*, *that*; *da*, *since*; *weil*, *because*, &c. (*See Lesson XXXIII.*)

RULE 27.—*Order of words in a subordinate sentence.*—A verb in the present or imperfect tense, or the auxiliary in compound tenses, is placed *last*. The other words are not removed from their usual place. Thus:—*Der Brief, welchen ich ihm geschrieben habe, ist angekommen.* Literally:—The letter which I to him written *have* has arrived.

VOCABULARY XVI.

Fehler, *m.* shortcoming, fault
geholt, fetched

Kaufmann, *m.* merchant, tradesman; *pl.* *Kaufleute* (*in a collective sense*), *pl.* *Kaufmänner* (*in a distributive sense*)

nebenan, next door

nicht mehr, no longer

sagte, said, told

vergnügt, merry

wie, *conj.* as, how

wohnt, lives

wollen, will
zeigte, showed

any more, or some more (*with a noun in the plural*), *noch einige*, *noch*

any more, or some more (*with a noun in the singular*), *noch ein wenig*, *noch mehr*, *noch, noch etwas*

but, aber

English, *Englisch*

glove, *Handschuh*, *m.*

VOCABULARY XVI.—continued.

honest, aufrichtig, ehrlich	shoemaker, Schuhmacher, <i>m.</i>
lost, verloren	some $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ welcher,} \\ f. \text{ welche} \\ n. \text{ welche} \end{array} \right\}$ ein wenig, etwas
must, muß	
made, gemacht	
no more (<i>with a noun</i>) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ kein mehr} \\ f. \text{ keine mehr} \\ n. \text{ kein mehr} \end{array} \right.$	some more (<i>referring to a noun going before,</i>) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ noch welcher} \\ f. \text{ noch welche} \\ n. \text{ noch welches} \end{array} \right.$
no more (<i>referring to a noun going before</i>) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ keiner mehr} \\ f. \text{ keine mehr} \\ n. \text{ keines or} \\ \text{keins mehr} \end{array} \right.$	take, nehmen too, zu umbrella, Regenschirm, <i>m.</i> wait, warten

EXERCISES.

31.—1. Es giebt keinen Menschen, der nicht seine Fehler hat. 2. Hier ist die Dame, die (or welche) Sie so lange erwartet haben. 3. Der Kaufmann, dessen Schwester Sie gesprochen haben, wohnt nebenan. 4. Der Herr, welcher (or der) mir das Geld zeigte, daß er gefunden hatte, ist nicht mehr hier. 5. Wir, die (not welche) wir noch jung sind, wollen vergnügt sein. 6. Es war so, wie ich Ihnen sagte. 7. Geben Sie mir von dem frischen Wasser, welches (not das) das Mädchen geholt hat.

32.—1. Here is the girl who has lost the book. It is hers. 2. Where does the shoemaker live who [has] made your new shoes? Next door. 3. The horse which I have bought to-day is very young. 4. I must wait til you have fetched your umbrella. 5. The gloves which I showed you were too dear. 6. I believe him to be honest (*tr.* that he is honest). 7. I who [I] am older than he. 8. Who are the gentlemen that I saw (*perf.*) at your house (bei Ihnen) the day before yesterday? They are merchants. 9. Have you any money with you (bei sich)? I have some (welches). I have English money, but not much. 10. ¹Is ²there (da) ³any more ⁴tea? Yes, sir (mein Herr), there is (da ist) a little. 11. Is there any more coffee? Yes, miss, there is some. There is (es ist) some more (*add da*). There is no more. 12. Are there any more apples? There are no more. 13. Will you take any more wine? There is some more; there is no more beer. 14. Will you take some more potatoes? There are some more. There are no more.

LESSON XVII.

What are auxiliary verbs? Auxiliaries, or helping verbs, are those by the aid of which other verbs are conjugated.

AUXILIARIES OF TENSE.

Imperfect, Indicative.

I had	I was	I got, became, was getting, did get
<i>S.</i> ich hatte	ich wa	ich wurde, or ward
du hattest	du warst	du wurdest, or wardest
er hatte	er war	er wurde, or ward
<i>Pl.</i> wir hatten	wir waren	wir wurden
ihr hattet	ihr wart, or wart	ihr wurdet
sie hatten	sie waren	sie wurden

Perfect, Indicative.

I have had	I have been	I have become, got, grown
<i>S.</i> ich habe gehabt	ich bin gewesen	ich bin geworden
du hast gehabt	du bist gewesen	du bist geworden
er hat gehabt	er ist gewesen	er ist geworden
<i>Pl.</i> wir haben gehabt	wir sind gewesen	wir sind geworden
ihr habt gehabt	ihr seid gewesen	ihr seid geworden
sie haben gehabt	sie sind gewesen	sie sind geworden

RULE 28.—The imperfect is the narrating or historical tense, both in English and German; in German conversational language, however, the perfect is generally employed; and the imperfect is only used when the speaker was an eye-witness of the circumstance he relates.

RULE 29.—The English imperfect, which is used when the action or state is limited by the circumstance of time or place, as: 'we saw him yesterday,' must frequently be rendered into German by the perfect, thus, 'we have seen him yesterday.'

VOCABULARY XVII.

Amerika, America	enough, genug
aus, out, away from home	evening, Abend, <i>m.</i>
Bediente, <i>m.</i> footman, man-servant	at home, zu Hause
fertig, ready, finished	ill, krank
Frau, <i>f.</i> wife, woman, Mrs.	last, vorig
Papier, <i>n.</i> paper	little, wenig
Papierhändler, <i>m.</i> stationer	money, Geld, <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> Gelde)
Land, <i>n.</i> country (<i>pl.</i> Länder)	suddenly, plötzlich
Schuhmacher, <i>m.</i> shoemaker	whole, ganz
Soldat, <i>m.</i> soldier	on the, am
vergnügt, merry, pleased	Rhine, Rhein, <i>m.</i>
Vergnügen, <i>n.</i> pleasure, enjoyment	

EXERCISES.

33.—1. Der Papierhändler hatte kein gutes Papier. 2. Hat sie viel Vergnügen auf dem Lande gehabt? Ja, sie war sehr vergnügt. 3. Der Knabe und das Mädchen wurden¹⁰ müde. 4. Waren Sie gestern zu Hause? Nein, ich war aus. 5. Der Bediente ist bei dem Schuhmacher gewesen; aber Ihre Schuhe waren noch nicht fertig. 6. Was ist aus ihm geworden? Er ist nach Amerika gegangen. 7. Ist Ihr Sohn Kaufmann geworden? Nein, er ist Soldat geworden. 8. Ihre Frau Mutter und Ihr Herr Vater werden alt.

¹⁰ *Observe*, that two or more nominatives require the verb in the plural.

34.—1. They had little paper. 2. She had no time. 3. We have not had enough money. 4. The children were still young; the youngest was two years old. 5. My old father fell (*tr.* became) suddenly ill. 6. It was getting colder in the (am) evening. 7. Your daughters have grown very tall. 8. We saw him yesterday (R. 29). 9. I was not at home, this morning. 10. They were very merry all the day long (*tr.* the whole day). 11. You were right. 12. What has become of his little children? His son became a tradesman, and got very rich. 13. Have you been on the Rhine? Yes, last year. 14. We were not in [the] town.

LESSON XVIII.

AUXILIARIES OF MOOD.

1. Können, to be able, can. *Part. past, gekonnt.*

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I can, am able		I could, was able
<i>Sing.</i>	ich kann		ich konnte
	du kannst		du konntest
	er kann		er konnte
<i>Plur.</i>	wir können		wir konnten
	ihr könnt		ihr konntet
	sie können		sie konnten

2. Dürfen, to be allowed, dare. *Part. past, gedurft.*

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I dare, am allowed		I dared, was allowed
<i>Sing.</i>	ich darf		ich durfte
	du darfst		du durftest
	er darf		er durfte
<i>Plur.</i>	wir dürfen		wir durften
	ihr dürft		ihr durftet
	sie dürfen		sie durften

3. Mögen, to like, may. *Part. past, gemocht.*

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I like, may		I liked, might
<i>Sing.</i>	ich mag		ich mochte
	du magst		du mochtest
	er mag		er mochte
<i>Plur.</i>	wir mögen		wir mochten
	ihr mögt		ihr mochtet
	sie mögen		sie mochten

VOCABULARY XVIII.

so, even	schmutzig, dirty
n, to go out	schreiben, to write
to ask, beg	Stückchen, n. small piece, morsel
innen, to be able to help it,	thun, to do
one's fault	vergeffen, forgotten
n. meat	weiter können, to be able to get any
frisch, French	further, to get along
formerly, some time ago,	wenn, if
e, earlier	
willingly, much	drive, fahren
always	eat, essen
c, m. coachman, driver	fruit, Obst, n.
read	ride, reiten
better, rather	see, sehen
o tell	speak, sprechen

—1. Man kann nicht ausgehen, es ist zu schmutzig. 2. Mag den Wein nicht. 3. Darf ich Sie um ein Stück bitten? 4. Ihr dürft das nicht thun. 5. Wir mögen schreiben als lesen. 6. Ich kann (I know) Englisch und Frisch. 7. Sie mochten nicht kommen. Durfte er es? 8. Wir konnten die Gläser nicht kaufen. 9. Ich frühr Deutsch, aber ich habe es wieder vergeffen. 10. Innen es mir sagen. 11. Ich mag gerne schreiben. 12. Sie mir ein Stückchen Brot, wenn ich bitten darf, n es auch sein mag. 13. Was kann der Kutscher immer wenn die Pferde nicht weiter können.

—1. Can you do that? I can [it]; but Charles cannot [it]. I like reading (*inf.*) very much (*gern*). 3. Do you know (you) German? I can read it, but not speak. 4. He ot like this tea; it is too strong 'for' him (*dat.*). 5. They not do it. 6. We did not like to go out. 7. She is loved 'to' see me. 8. I was not permitted to drive. 9. ou like (*add gern*) wine? 10. I like beer better (*lieber*) wine. 11. She liked writing (*inf.*) better than reading. 12. You 'do not' like (*add kein*) fruit. 13. The boys (*tr. can*) come. 14. May (*bürfen*) I ask you for it (*darum*)? he little girls were not able to help it. 16. My father riding better than driving. 17. We are not always d 'to' eat what we like (*add gern*). 18. It may be. may do it.

LESSON XIX.

AUXILIARIES OF MOOD—*continued.*4. Sollen, shall, am to, to be ordered. *Part. past, gesollt.*

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I shall, am to		I should, ought to
<i>Sing.</i>	ich soll		ich sollte
	du sollst		du solltest
	er soll		er sollte
<i>Plur.</i>	wir sollen		wir sollten
	ihr sollt		ihr solltet
	sie sollen		sie sollten

5. Wollen, to be willing, intend, want to, mean, have a mind to, &
Part. past, gewollt.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I am willing, will		I was willing, would
<i>Sing.</i>	ich will		ich wollte
	du willst		du wolltest
	er will		er wollte
<i>Plur.</i>	wir wollen		wir wollten
	ihr wollt		ihr wolltet
	sie wollen		sie wollten

ich will gleich, or ich bin im Begriffe, I am going to

6. Müssen, to be obliged, must. *Part. past, gemusst.*

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I am obliged, must		I was obliged
<i>Sing.</i>	ich muß		ich mußte
	du mußt		du mußtetest
	er muß		er mußte
<i>Plur.</i>	wir müssen		wir mußten
	ihr müßt		ihr müßtetet
	sie müssen		sie mußten

Perfect.

ich habe gekonnt, gedurft, &c.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gekonnt, gedurft, &c.

RULE 30.—The compound tenses are formed by means of the auxiliary verbs and the participle past, or infinitive, of the verb; but it is observable that the *infinitive* must be used instead of the participle past when another infinitive precedes; as, ich habe schreiben können, not, ich habe schreiben gekonnt.

VOCABULARY XIX.

abreisen, to set out, depart
aufbleiben, to stop up, sit up
gleich, immediately, directly
im Begriffe, to be going to, on the point of
jetzt, now, at this time
schon, already
schreiben, to write
spazieren gehen, to go for a walk,
take a walk

Better, *m.* or Cousin, *m.* cousin
vorher, before
—
come, kommen
footman, Bediente, *m.*
letter, Brief, *m.*
o'clock, Uhr
this afternoon, heute Nachmittag,
diesen Nachmittag
when, wann

EXERCISES.

37.—1. Wir wollen es gleich thun. 2. Ich werde es gleich thun. 3. Er war im Begriffe an Ihren Better zu schreiben. 4. Die Dame soll schön sein. 5. Sie muß schön sein. 6. Diese Bäume sollen alt sein. 7. Die Knaben müssen Geld genug haben. 8. Wir müssen abreisen. 9. Müssen Sie jetzt schon gehen? 10. Sie wollte nicht kommen. 11. Du solltest es mir vorher gesagt haben. 12. Ich mußte die ganze Nacht aufbleiben. 13. Wir haben nicht spazieren gehen können. 14. Warum hatten Sie nicht mit mir ausgehen wollen? Ich durfte nicht.

38.—1. I will go for a walk with you. 2. When are you obliged to go out? At (um) three o'clock. 3. I was obliged to go. 4. He would not see me. 5. Will you come? 6. You ought to do it. 7. She ought to write to (an) him. 8. The footman did not want to drive. 9. I shall not go out to-day. 10. I

will not (am not willing to) go out to-day. 11. They have not been able to read your letter. 12. You must have forgotten it. 13. He had a mind to go for a walk this afternoon. 14. Will you read this letter of his (*tr.* this 'one' of his letters, or this letter from him)? Immediately; not now. 15. Must you depart already? I am going to depart (*abzureifen*) directly.

LESSON XX.

WEAK AND STRONG VERBS.

What is a weak verb? One which requires, in order to form the imperfect tense and participle past, the addition of a *t* (English *d*), which is joined to the radical syllable¹¹ of the verb.

¹¹ *Observe*, that the radical syllable is found by omitting the ending *en* of the infinitive. Weak verbs are also termed regular, modern, or assonant.

What is a strong verb? One which forms its imperfect tense¹² and participle past by changing the *vowel* of the radical syllable; as, *fa llen*, to fall, *imp. fiel*, fell.

¹² *Observe*, that there is no ending added to the first and third person singular of the imperfect of strong verbs. Strong verbs are also termed irregular, ancient, or dissonant.

What is the radical syllable, or root? It is the underived and original element, or syllable, of whose origin we can give no further account. The root always expresses the most general meaning of a word, and it may be traced in all kindred words containing that meaning.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

There are two great classes, or conjugations, the regular, or weak, and the irregular, or strong, conjugation, distinguished by the form of the imperfect and the participle past. The infinitive ends always in *en*. *Example* :—

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Part. Past.</i>
<i>Weak :</i>	<i>hören</i> , to hear.	<i>hörte</i> , heard.	<i>gehört</i> , heard.
<i>Strong :</i>	<i>sehen</i> , to see.	<i>sah</i> , saw.	<i>gesehen</i> , saw.

CONJUGATION OF WEAK, OR REGULAR, VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>(Indicative.)</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
I hear, am hearing, or do hear		I heard, was hearing, did hear	
<i>Sing.</i>	ich höre du hörst er hört	ich hörte du hörtest er hörte	
<i>Plur.</i>	wir hören ihr hört sie hören	wir hörten ihr hörtet sie hörten	
<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
ich habe gehört, I have heard		ich hatte gehört, I had heard	
<i>Future.</i>			
ich werde hören, I shall hear			

In the same manner are conjugated, e. g. :—

erwarten, to expect	loben, to praise
fragen, to ask	sagen,* to say, tell
gehören,* to belong	schenken,* to give, present
glauben,* to believe	suchen, to look for, seek
holen, to fetch, go for	warten auf, to wait for
kaufen, to buy, purchase	wohnen, to dwell, live
lieben, to love	

VOCABULARY XX.

blank, bright-looking, new
Federmesser, *n.* penknife
fühlen,* to feel

evening, Abend, *m.*
morning, Morgen, *m.*
street, Straße, *f.*

EXERCISES.

39.—1. Ich wohne auf dem Lande, du wohnst in der Stadt. 2. Er lobt den fleißigen Knaben. 3. Wir hören ihn kommen. 4. Suchen Sie Ihr neues Federmesser? 5. Holen Sie Wein oder Wasser? 6. Wir erwarteten ihn den ganzen Tag; wir konnten nicht länger auf ihn warten. 7. Sie schenkte ihm einen blanken Thaler. 8. Ihr hörtet nicht. Sie suchten ihre Deutschen Bücher. 9. Ich hatte Sie nicht erwartet. 10. Warum hattet ihr es mir nicht früher gesagt? 11. Sie mögen sagen, was Sie wollen, ich glaube Ihnen nicht. 12. Wer nicht hören will, (der) muß fühlen.

* With dative of person.

40.—1. In (auf) which street does he live? I believe he lives in this street. 2. We expected you the whole morning. 3. They did not wait for us. 4. The girl fetched two loaves and a pound 'of' butter. 5. My cousin bought me a pair of new shoes. 6. Whose bonnet are you looking for? I am looking for my mother's bonnet. 7. We lived 'for' two years in the country. 8. Do you believe it? I did not believe it. 9. We had not expected you this evening. 10. He lives at his brother's. 11. They praise themselves (Less. XIV.). 12. I believe to-day is the longest day.

LESSON XXI.

WEAK AND STRONG VERBS; ROOT-VERBS AND DERIVATIVES.

The term *strong* is applied to all those primitive verbs which have descended to us from the earliest period of the German language, without having undergone any fundamental change in their conjugation. As they all are original roots of the language, they are called root-verbs.

Many root-verbs which once followed the old, or strong, form of conjugation are now conjugated according to the modern, or weak, form; as, *wohnen*, *sagen*, *taufen*, &c.; still, they must be regarded as original roots of the language.¹³

¹³ Observe also a few verbs which sometimes follow the strong conjugation if used intransitively, and the weak conjugation if used transitively; thus:—

Intransitively.	Transitively.
<i>backen</i> , <i>but</i> , to bake, be baked	<i>backen</i> , <i>backte</i> , to bake
<i>braten</i> , <i>briet</i> , to roast, be fried	<i>braten</i> , <i>bratete</i> , to roast, fry
<i>sich erschrecken</i> , <i>erschrat</i> , to be frightened	<i>erschrecken</i> , <i>erschreckte</i> , to frighten
<i>schmelzen</i> , <i>schmolz</i> , to melt, be molten	<i>schmelzen</i> , <i>schmelzte</i> , to smelt

The term *weak* is applied to all *derivative verbs*, that is, verbs derived from root-verbs,¹⁴ or from other primary derivatives. The derivative verbs follow the modern, or weak, form of conjugation, and do not admit the inflection or change of the radical or characteristic vowel.

¹⁴ Observe, that weak verbs derived from strong verbs have often a

ative, or causative, meaning, most strong verbs being intransitive; thus:—

Strong and Intransitive.

fallen, to fall
liegen, to lie
sitzen, to be seated
stehen, to stand

Weak and Transitive, or Causative.

fällen, to cut down, fell
legen, to place, lay
setzen, to put, place
stellen, to put

CONJUGATION OF STRONG, OR IRREGULAR, VERBS.

The principal feature in the conjugation of strong verbs is change of the radical vowel in the present (second and third person singular), imperfect (both indicative and subjunctive), and participle past.

FIRST CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
ich sehe, am seeing, do see	I speak	I saw, was seeing, did see	I spoke
ich sehe	ich spreche	ich sah	ich sprach
du siehst	du sprichst	du sahst	du sprachst
er sieht	er spricht	er sah	er sprach
wir sehen	wir sprechen	wir sahen	wir sprachen
ihr seht	ihr sprecht	ihr sahet	ihr sprachet
sie sehen	sie sprechen	sie sahen	sie sprachen

like *sehen*, *sah*, *gesehen*, are conjugated:—

ich sehe, to beg, ask <i>imp. bat</i>)	ich liegen (f.),* to lie	ich treten (f.), to go,
du gibst, to give	du sitzt (f.), to sit	du trittst, step
er liest, to read	er (saß, gefessen)	er vergisst, to forget

like *sprechen*, *sprach*, *gesprachen*, are conjugated:—

ich helfe, to help	ich nehme, to take	ich treffe, to hit, meet
du nimmst (f.), to	du stirbst (f.), to die	du triffst, with
er kommt (<i>imp. kam</i>)		

like *fechten*, *focht*, *gefochten*, fight; thus:—

bewegen, to induce | scheeren, to shear, clip

(f.), after a verb, stands for *sein*, signifying that its compound tenses always, or only in some instances, formed by means of *sein*, and not *haben*, as is generally the case.

VOCABULARY XXI.

allein, alone, by himself	bravely, tapfer
bei, with, near (<i>dat.</i>)	conquer, siegen
dazu (<i>for zu dem</i>), to it	dinner, Mittagessen, <i>n.</i>
essen, to eat (<i>aß, gegessen</i>)	drawing-room, <i>Bisitenzimmer, n.</i>
etwas, some, something	more than, über (<i>acc.</i>)
nichts, nothing, anything	paper, newspaper, Zeitung, <i>f.</i>
satteln, to saddle	ready, fertig
Schaf, <i>n.</i> sheep (<i>pl. Schafe</i>)	stove, Ofen, <i>m.</i> (<i>pl. Defen</i>)
Schneider, <i>m.</i> tailor	traveller, Reisende, <i>m.</i>
stehen (<i>i.</i>), to stand (<i>stand, gestanden</i>)	venison, Wildpret, <i>n.</i>
thun, to do (<i>that, gethan</i>)	suddenly, plötzlich, unerwartet

EXERCISES.

41.—1. Wer sein Brod allein ißt, muß sein Pferd allein satteln. 2. Siehst du es? Er sieht es, ich sehe es nicht. 3. Wir sahen ihn nicht. 4. Ich aß zu viel. 5. Er sprach viel und las wenig. 6. Ich saß in der Stube, als er kam. 7. Ich bat ihn, näher zu treten. 8. Sie haben es gethan. 9. Sie giebt mir etwas Geld. 10. Die Herren standen bei ihm. 11. Der Schneider starb gestern Abend. 12. Ihr batet mich zu kommen. 13. Wann kommt er? 14. Die Bauern haben die Schafe geschoren. 15. Er bewog mich dazu. 16. Wir haben nichts gegessen. 17. Warum bittest du sie nicht? Sie will es nicht thun.

42.—1. They do not see us. 2. He speaks to (mit) me. Did he speak to you? 3. You do not eat much. 4. I was sitting in my room near the stove when the traveller called, (*tr. came*) and wished (wollen) to speak 'to' me (*acc.*). 5. The footman induced him to wait an hour. He took the money [which] I gave him. 6. Step into the drawing-room. 7. She is reading the paper. 8. The soldiers fought (*perf.*) bravely. 9. He spoke little. 10. Where do you come from (*her*)? 11. The man died very suddenly. 12. Caesar came, saw, and conquered. 13. The papers lie upon my table. 14. Do you like (*gern essen*) venison? 15. We have waited for you more (*tr. longer*) than an hour, but you did not come. The dinner was ready, and we could wait no (*tr. not*) longer. 16. Were you alone all the time? No, my youngest brother was with me.

LESSON XXII.

SECOND CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
I bear, carry	I fall	I bore	I fell
ich trage	ich falle	ich trug	ich fiel
du trägst	du fällst	du trugst	du fielist
er trägt	er fällt	er trug	er fiel
wir tragen	wir fallen	wir trugen	wir fielen
ihr tragt	ihr fallt	ihr trugt	ihr fielt
sie tragen	sie fallen	sie trugen	sie fielen

Like *tragen*, *trug*, *getragen*, are conjugated :—

<i>backen</i> , to bake, be baked (<i>Obs.</i> 13)	<i>schlagen</i> , to strike, beat
<i>fahren</i> (f.), to drive, ride in a carriage	<i>wachsen</i> (f.), to grow
	<i>waschen</i> , to wash

Like *fallen*, *fiel*, *gefallen* (f.), thus :—

<i>braten</i> , to roast, fry (<i>Obs.</i> 13)	<i>laufen</i> (f.), to run (<i>part. gelaufen</i>)
<i>hängen</i> , to hang, be suspended	<i>rufen</i> , to call (<i>part. gerufen</i>)
<i>lassen</i> , to let, leave	<i>schlafen</i> , to sleep

VOCABULARY XXII.

da, as, since
Dach, n. roof (*pl.* *Dächer*)
Fuß, m. foot (*pl.* *Füße*)
gehen (f.), to go (*ging*, *gegangen*)
jemand, somebody
Kragen, m. collar
Kirche, f. church
Kutsche, f. coach
Mietkutsche, f. hackney-coach
Neffe, m. nephew
Sperrling, m. sparrow
Taschentuch, n. pocket-handkerchief
(pl. *Taschentücher*)

Ueberrock, m. overcoat, great-coat
Wäscherin, f. laundress
Woche, f. week

beef, *Rindfleisch*, n.
catch, *fangen* (*fang*, *gefangen*)
cry, *weinen* "
crowd, *Menge*, f.
fast, *schnell*, *geschwind*
mutton, *Lammfleisch*, n.
never, *nie*
shore, *Ufer*, n.
sailor, *Matrose*, m.

EXERCISES.

43.—1. Jemand ist mir auf den Fuß getreten. 2. Der Bediente hat an der Thür gestanden. 3. Die Kaze ist fortgelaufen. 4. Der Sperling fiel todt vom Dache der Kirche. 5. Wer ruft mich? Ich rief Sie. 6. Wie viel hat es geschlagen? Es schlug eben drei Uhr. 7. Ihr kleiner Nefse trägt einen schwarzen Ueberrock. 8. Warum laufen die Leute so? 9. In was sind Sie gefahren? Ich fuhr in einer Kutsche. 10. Die Wäscherin wäscht jede Woche meine Taschentücher und Kragen. 11. Wir ließen ihn gehen, da er nicht bleiben wollte. 12. Haben Sie letzte Nacht gut geschlafen?

44.—1. The master called his footman. 2. What is it striking? It is striking six. 3. Where are the clean (gewaschen) shirts? They are (tr. lie) on your bed. 4. He runs [nach] home. 5. I believe that she is asleep (schlafen). 6. How long did you sleep? 7. The man fell from the roof of the church. 8. He goes. It grows well. 9. It struck ten. We rode in a hackney-coach. 10. I will let him sleep. 11. These young trees bear good fruit. 12. He is running fast. An old sailor stood on the shore and cried. 13. Did you buy any beef? No, I bought ten pounds of mutton. 14. Whom did you call? I called you. 15. Why do the people run? Did you run (perf.) too? I ran with the crowd. 16. I believe, he likes apples very much (gern). We have a great many, but I never eat any (weiß). 17. We were baking (Obs. 13) bread the day before yesterday. They are baking this afternoon. 18. The bread was baking in the oven when she came home. 19. The girl was frying the fish 'for' you (Sinnen) which you caught this morning. 20. We had roast meat for dinner.

LESSON XXIII.

THIRD CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
I ride, do ride, am riding	I flee	I rode, did ride, was riding	I fled
ich reite	ich flieh e	ich ritt	ich floh
du reitest	du fliehst	du rittest	du flohest
er reitet	er flieht	er ritt	er floh
wir reiten	wir fliehen	wir ritten	wir flohen
ihr reitet	ihr fliehet	ihr rittet	ihr flohet
sie reiten	sie fliehen	sie ritten	sie flohen

Like *reiten*, *ritt*, *geritten*, to ride, go on horseback; thus:—

<i>beißen</i> , to bite	<i>schneiden</i> , to cut
	<i>weichen</i> , to yield

Like *schreiben*, *schr**ie**b*, *geschrieben*, to write, are conjugated:—

<i>bleiben</i> (f.), to stay, remain	<i>scheinen</i> , to shine, seem
<i>heißen</i> , to be called, bid one to do anything (<i>geheißen</i>)	<i>schreien</i> , to scream, cry
	<i>schweigen</i> , to be silent

Like *fliehen* (f.), *floh*, *geflogen*, to flee; thus:—

<i>fliegen</i> (f.), to fly	<i>lügen</i> , to tell a lie
<i>fließen</i> (f.), to flow	<i>schießen</i> , to shoot, kill
<i>frieren</i> , to freeze, be cold	<i>schwören</i> , to swear
<i>genießen</i> , to enjoy, eat	<i>verlieren</i> , to lose

VOCABULARY XXIII.

doch, nevertheless
 Elbe, *f.* the river Elbe
 Feind, *m.* enemy
 leihen, to lend (lieh, geliehen)
 Spiel, *n.* play, game
 Suppe, *f.* soup
 Zahn, *m.* tooth
 Zunge, *f.* tongue

angry, böse, ärgerlich
 battle, Schlacht, *f.*

hare, Hase, *m.*
 home, *adv.* nach Hause
 last, vorig, vergangen
 loud, laut
 partridge, Rebhuhn, *n.* (Rebhühner)
 pen, Feder, *f.*
 pigeon, Taube, *f.*
 pursue, verfolgen
 slowly, langsam
 snipe, Schnepfe, *f.*
 write to, schreiben an

EXERCISES.

45.—1. Ost heißt der Zahn die Zunge, und doch bleiben sie gute Nachbarn. 2. Die Feinde sind geflohen. 3. Wir sind heute Morgen in die Stadt geritten und haben den ganzen Tag viel geritten. 4. Wo bleibst du so lange? 5. Wie heißen Sie? Ich heiße Heinrich. 6. Vor einigen Jahren war die Elbe gefroren. 7. Wie viel Geld verlor Ihr Neffe im Spiel? Er hat nur einige Thaler verloren. 8. Wir können die Suppe nicht genießen. 9. Was habe ich Ihnen geheißen? Er schwieg. 10. Schreiben Sie Französisch? Nein, ich schreibe nicht Französisch.

46.—1. How long did your friend stay? He stayed an hour. 2. I wrote a long letter to him. 3. To whom have you lent your umbrella? 4. He loses. We lost the game. 5. I do not believe that he is telling a lie. 6. They were riding slowly. 7. The sun was not shining when we took a walk. 8. Where were you staying last night? At my cousin's. 9. She screamed loud. That may be, but it did not seem so to me. 10. The old man seemed to be angry. 11. The butter is melting (fließen). 12. I am going home. He rode home. 13. I will make (*tr. cut*) you a pen. 14. Your watch has stopped (stehen bleiben). 15. The partridges flew away. We have killed two hares and five pigeons. 16. What (~~ist~~) is this bird called? It is a snipe. 17. The enemies fled when they saw that the battle was lost. We pursued them.

LESSON XXIV.

FOURTH CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
find, do find, am finding		I found, did find, was finding	
ich finde	wir finden	ich fand	wir fanden
du findest	ihr findet	du fandest	ihr fandet
es findet	sie finden	er fand	sie fanden

ie finden, fand, gefunden, are conjugated :—

n, to bind	finden (f.), to sink
gelingen (f.), to succeed	springen (f.), to spring, jump
singen, to sing	trinken, to drink

VERBS OF MIXED INFLECTION.

(Partly Weak and partly Strong.)

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
bring	I know	I brought	I knew
ich bringe	ich weiß	ich brachte	ich wußte
du bringst	du weißt	du brachtest	du wußtest
er bringt	er weiß	er brachte	er wußte
wir bringen	wir wissen	wir brachten	wir wußten
ihr bringt	ihr wißt	ihr brachtet	ihr wußtet
sie bringen	sie wissen	sie brachten	sie wußten

en, wußte (*subj.* wußte), gewußt, to know by the mind

bringen, brachte (*subj.* brächte), gebracht ; thus :—

verbrennen, brannte (*subj.* brennete), gebrannt, to burn

bedenken, dachte (*subj.* dächte), gedacht, } to think, imagine

bedenken, dächte, gedaucht (*impersonal*), }

erkennen, kannte (kennete), gekannt, to know by the senses

nennen, nannte (*subj.* nennte), genannt, to name, call

rennen, rannte (*subj.* rennte), gerannt, to run

umwenden, { wandte, gewandt, } to turn

umwenden, { wendete, gewendet, }

VOCABULARY XXIV.

Advocat, *m.* lawyer
 besser, better
 sich befinden, to be (in health)
 Blatt, *n.* leaf (*pl.* Blätter)
 daran, of it (for an das)
 danken, to thank
 Ehre, *f.* honour
 Feuer, *n.* fire
 Großmutter, *f.* grandmother
 Großvater, *m.* grandfather
 halb, half
 senden, to send (*sandte*, *gesandt*)
 Steinkohle, *f.* coal

Sache, *f.* thing, affair
 wohl, well

—
 a basketful, ein, or einen, Korbvol
 bookbinder, Buchbinder, *m.*
 cat, Katze, *f.*
 cherry, Kirsche, *f.*
 hardly, kaum; hardly anything,
 fast nichts
 late, spät
 song, Lied, *n.* (*pl.* Lieder)
 pear, Birne, *f.*
 ship, Schiff, *n.*

EXERCISES.

47.—1. Wie befinden Sie sich? Wie geht's? Was machen Sie? Sehr wohl, ich danke Ihnen. 2. Ich befand mich heute ein wenig besser. 3. Kennen Sie jenen Herrn? Ich weiß nicht, wer er ist. 4. Kennen Sie nicht so. 5. Er hat sich an den Advocaten gewendet. 6. Das Blatt hat sich gewandt. 7. Du dachtest nicht daran. 8. Ich brenne des Nachts Licht. 9. Bringen Sie noch einige Steinkohlen; das Feuer geht aus. 10. Ich habe Ihnen alle Ihre Sachen diesen Morgen gesandt. 11. Haben Sie meinen Großvater gekannt? Ich hatte die Ehre, Ihre Frau Großmutter zu kennen. 12. Wir haben jeder eine halbe Flasche Wein getrunken. 13. Es ist ihm gelungen.

48.—1. You drink nothing but (als) water; and you eat hardly anything (*tr.* nothing). 2. I succeeded (Es ist mir gelungen). We succeed. 3. Do you know where I live? I don't know it. 4. Did you know the lady who called upon (besuchen) me? I did not. 5. I did not think of it. 6. It is later than I thought. 7. We do not know what you want. 8. Do you know to whom this large shop belongs? 9. The ship sinks. 10. Which bookbinder has bound your nice book? 11. Miss Amelia sang a fine song. I knew it. 12. The cat jumped out of (aus) the window. 13. The fire was not burning when I got (*tr.* came) home. 14. What is his name? (*tr.* How does he call himself?) 15. I will send you a basketful of cherries. 16. There are no more pears (*add da*). 17. I like them very much.

LESSON XXV.

FORMATION OF THE COMPOUND TENSES OF VERBS.

1. By the aid of *haben*,¹⁵ as:—

<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
I have heard	I had heard
ich habe gehört	ich hatte gehört
du hast gehört, &c.	du hattest gehört, &c.

¹⁵ *Observe*, that most verbs take *haben*.2. By *sein*, as:—

<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
I have fallen, fell	I had fallen
ich bin gefallen	ich war gefallen
du bist gefallen, &c.	du warst gefallen, &c.

3. By *werden*, as:—

<i>First Future.</i>	<i>First Conditional.</i> ¹⁶
I shall hear, fall	I should hear, fall
ich werde hören	ich würde hören
ich werde fallen	ich würde fallen
<i>Second Future.</i>	<i>Second Conditional.</i> ¹⁶
I shall have heard, fallen	I should have heard, fallen
ich werde gehört haben	ich würde gehört haben
ich werde gefallen sein	ich würde gefallen sein

¹⁶ *Observe*, that the imperfect subjunctive of *werden*, i. e. *würde*, is used to express condition, and then forms what is called the conditional, or subjunctive. Hence the first conditional is the compound form of the imperfect subjunctive, and the second conditional that of the pluperfect subjunctive.

VOCABULARY XXV.

aufhalten (sich), to have one's abode	from a child, von Kindheit auf
Ball, <i>m.</i> ball	hope, hoffen ^w
gewiß, surely	imperfectly, gebrochen
irren (sich), to be mistaken	lady, Dame, <i>f.</i>
nicht wahr, is it not (true)	lake of Geneva, Genfer See, <i>m.</i>
regnen (<i>imp.</i>), to rain	learn, lernen ^w
selbst, self, selves (<i>after a noun</i>)	long, lange, <i>adv.</i>
selbst, even (<i>before a noun</i>)	only, nur
Schwager, <i>m.</i> brother-in-law	matter, Sache, <i>f.</i>
Nichte, <i>f.</i> niece	practice, Übung, <i>f.</i>
wohl, perhaps ¹⁷	steamer, Dampfsboot, <i>n.</i>
	settle, in's Reine bringen
call, vorsehren ²²	travel, reisen ^w (<i>f.</i>)
fluently, geläufig	keep, halten ²²

¹⁷ Observe, that wohl is one of those words which, like ja, denn, auch, dann, doch, and several others, are very frequently put as adverbs to the verb, or to other words, for the sake of emphasis or euphony, either to modify or heighten the meaning conveyed by the verb or to impart more fluency to the style. In the latter case especially such words do not give an essentially different meaning to the expression, and therefore cannot always be rendered literally into English; as:—Die Arie ist wohl gut, aber der sie gemacht hat, doch viel besser. Was doch die Reichen Alles essen! Geh' doch nicht so trumm!

EXERCISES.

49.—1. Der Bediente ist den Tag wie die Nacht nicht nach Hause gekommen. 2. Was wird sein Herr von ihm denken? 3. Ich habe gewiß seit zehn Jahren von meinem Schwager nichts gehört; wo er sich jetzt aufhalten mag, weiß ich nicht. 4. Es hatte die ganze Woche geregnet. 5. Die Leute, welche ich zu sprechen wünschte, waren abgereist. 6. Ich mache mir den Kaffee selbst; niemand würde ihn mir zu Dank machen. 7. Ich habe Ihre Nichte auf dem Balle gesehen. 8. Sie werden sich wohl geirrt haben; nicht wahr?

- 50.—1. His brother-in-law went (*perf.* of reisen) via (über) Paris. 2. Has he travelled much? Yes, a great deal (*tr.* Yes, he has travelled much). He is tired of travelling (*des Reisens*). 3. Were you (*perf.*) long in Germany? Only five weeks. 4. I went (*perf.* of fahren) in a steamer on the lake of Geneva. 5. I shall speak French to (*mit*) you; I have learnt it from a child. 6. I should speak German, but I have not had much practice (*add darin, in it*). 7. I do not speak it fluently; I

speak it imperfectly. 8. I believe¹⁸ your little brother fell into the water. 9. I hope¹⁸ your letter will have settled the matter. 10. I believe the woman to be honest (*tr.* that the woman is ...). 11. I hope it is not going to rain this afternoon. 12. The lady on (*bei*) whom I wanted (*wollen*) 'to' call lives a good distance (*Strecke*) from our house. 13. Why do you not keep a horse and a carriage (*Wagen und Pferde*)? People of our position (*Unserer, sing.*) cannot afford (*auf-führen*) that.

¹⁸ *Observe*, that the conjunction *daß*, that, when omitted in English, may be supplied or not. Thus, 'I believe he fell into the water' may be rendered by 'I believe *that* he fell into the water;' *ich glaube, daß er in's Wasser gefallen ist*, or by *ich glaube, er ist in's Wasser gefallen*.

LESSON XXVI.

FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE 31.—The passive is formed by means of *werden*, to which is added the past participle of the verb; thus:—

<i>Present.</i> I am heard ich werde gehört	<i>Imperfect.</i> I was heard ich wurde gehört
<i>Perfect.</i> I have been heard ich bin gehört worden¹⁹	<i>Pluperfect.</i> I had been heard ich war gehört worden¹⁹
<i>First Future.</i> I shall be heard ich werde gehört werden	<i>Second Future.</i> I shall have been heard ich werde gehört worden¹⁹ sein
<i>First Conditional.</i> I should be heard ich würde gehört werden	<i>Second Conditional.</i> I should have been heard ich würde gehört worden¹⁹ sein

¹⁹ *Observe*, that *worben* stands for *geworben* when another participle goes before.

VOCABULARY XXVI.

auf's herzlichste, very cordially
 beste, best (*sup.* of gut)
 Elle, *f.* yard
 empfangen,* to receive
 erzählen,* to relate, tell
 feine Gesellschaft, *f.* select or fashionable party
 gern gesehen werden, to be welcome, be liked
 haarklein, in detail, minutely
 Jungfer, *f.* maid
 rein, clean
 schnell, fast, quick
 verreisen, to go from home, go travelling
 verstehen,* to understand
 waschen,* to wash
 Wolle, *f.* wool
 Zucker, *m.* sugar
 Frau Amtmann, the wife of a magistrate or bailiff

believe, glauben
 foreigner, Ausländer, *m.*
 fossil, Fossil, *n.* (*pl.* Fossilien)
 frequent, besuchen
 glad, froh
 hat, Hut, *m.* (*pl.* Hüte)
 high, hoch (*comp.* höher, *sup.* da
 höchste)
 last, vergangen, vorig
 many, viele
 most, die meisten
 news, Neuigkeit, *f.*
 postage, Postgeld, *n.*
 post-office, Post, *f.* Postamt, *n.*
 spa, Bad, *n.* (*pl.* Bäder)
 stranger, Fremde, *m.* (*pl.* Fremden)
 stamp, Freimarkte, *f.*
 to be sure, ja wohl
 village, Dorf, *n.* (*pl.* Dörfer)
 wolf, Wolf, *m.* (*pl.* Wölfe)
 really, wirklich

EXERCISES.

51.—1. Der alten Jungfer wird alles haarklein wieder erzählt. 2. Die Frau Amtmann* ist auf's herzlichste empfangen worden. 3. Sie giebt feine Gesellschaften und wird gern gesehen. 4. Die besten Häuser wurden verkauft. 5. Mein Hemden waren nicht rein gewaschen.²⁰ 6. Ich bin verreist gewesen, oder die Briefe wurden geschrieben²⁰ sein. Zucker wird nach dem Pfunde (*or* pfundweise, by the pound) verkauft, Wolle centnerweise (*or* nach dem Centner, by the hundred weight), Tuch nach der Elle (*or* ellenweise, by the yard). 8. Verstehen Sie, was ich sage? Nicht ganz, Sie sprechen viel schnell.

²⁰. Observe, that *worben* is often omitted.

* We hear also *die Frau Amtmannin*, just as we would address *the wife of a clergyman*, *Frau Pastorin*; *the wife of a mayor*, *Frau Bürgermeisterin*; *the wife of a privy counsellor*, *Frau Geheimrätin*; *a general's wife*, *Frau Generalin*; *the wife of a count*, *Frau Gräfin*, &

—1. Do you really believe that two wolves have been in the village? To be sure. 2. Most letters have been sent and taken (*geben, or tragen*) to (*auf*) the post-office. 3. Fossils have been found on the highest mountains. 4. Much is the postage for a letter to England? The stamp five groschen. 5. Tea is sold by the pound. The price was not believed. I am glad of it (*darüber*). 6. The an spas which I saw last summer were much frequented by strangers and foreigners. 7. You will surely (*doch*) not put off (*versetzen*) that old-fashioned (*altmodisch*) hat; you will be seen at (*ausgesetzt*). 8. I do not care for that (*nichts daran*). 9. Do you understand now what I say? Not yet, must not talk so fast.

LESSON XXVII.

CONJUGATION OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I.—SEPARABLE COMPOUNDS.

LE 32.—The particle is separated and placed at the end of sentence; as:—

Infinitive.

• *zuhören*, to listen, pay attention

Present.

ich höre zu
du hörst zu
er hört zu
wir hören zu
ihr hört zu
sie hören zu

Imperfect.

ich hörte zu
du hörtest zu
er hörte zu
wir hörten zu
ihr hörtet zu
sie hörten zu

Imperative.

Sing. höre zu

Plur. hört zu

LE 33.—The augment *ge*, or the word *zu*, is inserted after the particle; as:—

Participle Past.

zugehört

Supine.

zugehört

II.—INSEPARABLE COMPOUNDS.

RULE 34.—Verbs compounded with any of the particles *be, ent, emp, er, ge, ver, zer, or miß, hinter, wider, voll*, are inseparable; as:—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	
besehen, to look at	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
I look at	I looked at
ich besehe	ich besah
du besehst, &c.	du besahst, &c.
<i>Imperative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i> beseh	<i>Plur.</i> besehet
<i>Participle Past.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
besehen ²¹	zu besehen

²¹ *Observe*, that inseparable verbs do not take the prefix *ge* in the participle past.

VOCABULARY XXVII.

allerhand, all sorts of	Vorschlag, <i>m.</i> proposal
ausgehen (<i>sep.</i>), to go out	worth, worth
ausruhen (<i>sep.</i>), to rest	—
dagegen einwenden (<i>sep.</i>), to make objections to	advise, rathe ⁿ
entgegenreten (<i>sep.</i>), to come up to one	answer, <i>v. a.</i> beantworten (<i>insep.</i>)
Gedanke, <i>m.</i> thought	call on, vorsprechen bei (<i>sep.</i>)
Jugend, <i>f.</i> youth	Cologne, Köln
lohn ⁿ (<i>sich</i>), to be worth	come from, herkommen (<i>sep.</i>)
Mühe, <i>f.</i> trouble	contradict oneself, sich widersprechen
Lehrer, <i>m.</i> teacher, master	go to, hingehen (<i>sep.</i>)
rückwärts, back	question, Frage, <i>f.</i>
sagen, to tell	send to one anything, zuschicken (<i>sep.</i>)
thun, to do (that, gethan)	spend, zubringen (<i>sep.</i>)
Wetter, <i>m.</i> cousin	station, Station, <i>f.</i>
vorkommen (<i>sep.</i>), to happen	railway-station, Bahnhof, <i>m.</i>
	train, Zug, <i>m.</i>
	travel to, hinreisen (<i>sep.</i>)

EXERCISES.

53.—1. Seine Gedanken gingen rückwärts in die Jahre seiner Jugend. 2. Er trat mir entgegen und bot (offered) mir die Hand. 3. Bist du müde, ruh' dich aus. 4. Die Knaben

haben dem Lehrer nicht zugehört. Das kommt oft vor. 5. Als ich Ihrem Vetter den Vorschlag machte, das Pferd zu besehen, wandte er allerhand dagegen ein. 6. Wir haben zu viel zu thun, um heute auszugehen. 7. Es lohnt sich der Mühe, dem Professor zuzuhören. 8. Höre zu, was ich dir sage. 9. Ich besah die Bücher, aber sie waren nicht viel werth.

54. a.—1. Where is (wird) this train to stop (anhalten, *sep.*)? It stops at (auf) the next station. 2. Where do you come from? Where are you travelling to? That is nothing to you (Das geht Sie nichts an). 3. I am going (fahre) as far as (bis nach) Berlin. I spent last week in Cologne. 4. Where do you wish to go to after dinner (Zische)? To the railway-station. 5. Where is your niece? I do not know, but I think she is gone out with your youngest sister.

54. b.—1. The horse²² I sold is an Arab (Arabisches). 2. The new shirts²² you were looking at are sold by the dozen. 3. I had no time²³ to call (*supine*) on (bei) the lady. 4. You did not pay attention. Surely, I have been paying attention. 5. I believe you contradict yourself. 6. The gentleman did not receive the money you sent to him. 7. It is not worth the trouble. 8. Look at the pictures; they are really beautiful. 9. I have no time²³ to look at them now; but I think they are worth a great deal (viel) 'of' money. 10. I advise²³ you (*dat.*) to answer his question. 11. I am coming to go for a walk with you. 12. It is difficult to pay attention.

²² *Observe*, that the relative *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, *which*, must be supplied when omitted in English; thus 'the horse I bought is good' ought to be 'the horse *which* I bought is good,' das Pferd, welches, &c.

²³ *Observe*, that the infinitive with *zu*, the so-called *supine*, must be used:—

- I. In all infinitive phrases, as a kind of complement to verbs like *kommen*, *wünschen*, *hoffen*, *fürchten*, *glauben*, *rathen*, &c.; thus: ich rathe Ihnen den Brief zu beantworten.
- II. After nouns and adjectives susceptible of government, like *Lust*, desire; *Zeit*, time; *es ist leicht zu*, it is easy to; *schwer*, difficult, &c. Thus: *es ist schwer zu sagen*; *ich habe keine Zeit vorzusprechen*.

Observe, the *supine* is always put last in the sentence.

LESSON XXVIII

CONJUGATION OF COMPOUND VERBS.

III.—SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE COMPOUNDS.

RULE 35.—Verbs compounded with *durch*, through; *über*, over; *um*, round, about; *unter*, under, are both separable and inseparable; thus:—

SEPARABLE.

INSEPARABLE.

Infinitive.

übersehen, to look over

überse'hen, to overlook

Present.

I look over
ich sehe über
du siehst über
er sieht über
wir sehen über
ihr seht über
sie sehen über

I overlook
ich übersehe
du übersiehst
er übersieht
wir übersehen
ihr überseht
sie übersehen

Imperfect.

I looked over
ich sah über
du sahst über
er sah über
wir sahen über
ihr sahet über
sie sahen über

I overlooked
ich übersah
du übersahst
er übersah
wir übersahen
ihr übersahet
sie übersahen

Past Participle.

überge'sehen, looked over

überse'hen, overlooked

*Supine.*überzu'sehen, to be looked
overzu überse'hen, to be over
looked

In like manner :—

SEPARABLE.
 durch'bringen,²⁴ to pass through
 ü'berse'hen, to pass over, cross
 un'terliegen, to lie under
 um'stellen, to place here and
 there, place about

INSEPARABLE.
 durchbri'ngen,²⁴ to penetrate
 überse'hen, to translate
 unterlie'gen, to succumb
 umste'llen, to surround

²⁴ Observe, that the separable compound has the chief accent on the particle, the inseparable on the verb.

VOCABULARY XXVIII.

anfangen (*sep.*), to begin
 Feind, *m.* enemy
 Graben, *m.* ditch (*pl.* Gräben)
 Haut, *f.* skin (*pl.* Häute)
 Hecke, *f.* hedge
 heftig, heavy
 Jahrmarkt, *m.* fair
 Regenschauer, *m.* shower of rain
 Reiter, *m.* horseman
 Schriftsteller, *m.* literary man, au-
 thor, writer
 Stuhl, *m.* chair (*pl.* Stühle)
 vorse'hen, sich (*sep.*), to take care,
 look where one is going to
 Werk, *n.* work
 Weg, *m.* road, way
 zurecht, right

durch'reisen, to travel right through
 durch'rei'sen, to be travelling in a
 country
 überfa'llen, to surprise
 fallen über, to tumble over

campaign, Feldzug, *m.* (*pl.* Feldzüge)
 catch a dreadful cold, sich bis auf
 den Tod erkälten
 cloak, Mantel, *m.*
 fatigue, Strapaze, *f.*
 France, Frankreich
 Frederick, Friedrich
 on horseback, zu Pferde
 passage, Stelle, *f.*
 put on, or } um'hängen, ü'berwerfen
 throw over }
 throw across to one, herwerfen (*sep.*)
 über
 sofa, Sofa, *n.*
 shoulder, Schulter, *f.*
 railway, Eisenbahn, *f.*
 take possession of, einnehmen (*sep.*)
 take physic, Medicin einnehmen
 words (connected), Worte (*sing.*
 Wort, *n.* word)
 words (unconnected), Wörter (*sing.*
 Wort, *n.* word)
 work, Werk, *n.*

EXERCISES.

55.—1. Die Werke der besten Deutschen Schriftsteller
 sind in's Englische überse'ht. 2. Die Reiter haben über
 Hecken und Gräben gesetzt. 3. Plötzlich wurde die Stadt
 von Feinden um'stellt. 4. Sind Sie viel gereist? Ich habe
 ganz Deutschland durchreist. 5. Der Knabe hat die Stücke
 um'ge stellt. Stellen Sie sie wieder zurecht. 6. Auf dem

Jahrmärkte waren so viele Menschen, daß es schwer hielt durchzudringen. 7. Ein heftiger Regenschauer überfiel uns auf dem Spaziergange; das Wasser drang uns bis auf die Haut durch. 8. Anna fing an zu laufen, und da sie sich nicht vorsah, fiel sie über einen großen Baum, der im Wege lag.

56.—1. The professor is translating the works of Schiller into French. 2. He crossed the river on horseback. 3. Have you travelled in France? Yes, I have travelled all over (gang) France. 4. Are the railways good? Yes, they are [good]. 5. The soldiers succumbed to the fatigues of the campaign. 6. The shoes you are looking for are lying under the sofa. 7. Our village is surrounded by the enemy. 8. You should put on your cloak. I have put it on. 9. The boy throw the ball to me across the table. 10. Our little town has been surprised and taken possession of by the enemy. 11. I am taking physic; I have caught a dreadful cold. 12. She looked over my shoulder to read the letter from my uncle; but she overlooked the words she wanted (wollen) to read. 13. Are you able to translate this passage 'for' me (dat.)? To be sure. Put the words differently (umstellen).

LESSON XXIX.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS WITH THE REFLECTIVE PRONOUN.

1. In the *accusative*, as: sich schämen, to be, or feel, ashamed.

Present.
I feel ashamed⁵⁵
ich schäme mich
du schämst dich
er schämt sich
wir schämen uns
ihr schämt euch
sie schämen sich

Imperfect.
I felt ashamed
ich schämte mich
du schämtest dich
er schämte sich
wir schämten uns
ihr schämtet euch
sie schämten sich

2. In the *dative*, as: *sich einbilden*, to fancy.

Present.

I fancy ²⁵

ich bilde mir ein
du bildest dir ein
er bildet sich ein
wir bilden uns ein
ihr bildet euch ein
sie bilden sich ein

Imperfect.

I fancied

ich bildete mir ein
du bildetest dir ein
er bildete sich ein
wir bildeten uns ein
ihr bildetet euch ein
sie bildeten sich ein

²⁵ *Observe*, that the compound tenses are formed by *haben*, as: *ich habe mich geschämt*; *ich habe mir eingebildet*.

VOCABULARY XXIX.

aftragen, das Essen, to put the dinner on the table
bienen (*sich*), to help oneself
nugen, to make use of, use
suchen, to pay a visit
brett, *n.* board (*pl.* Bretter)
rüber (*for über das*), at it
essen, den Tisch, to lay the table
sich gut schmecken lassen, to enjoy one's dinner, tea, or breakfast
euen (*sich*), to be delighted, glad
rühjahr, *n.* spring
esfallen, *m.* favour
niren (*sich*), to feel bashful, shy, reserved
nfahren (*sep.*), to take a drive to
) bitte mir aus, I beg, request
) nehme mir die Freiheit, I take the liberty
) nehme mir vor, I intend, make up my mind
fnen (*sich*), to come open, be opened
actet, *n.* parcel
chüler, *m.* scholar
chüssel, *f.* dish
lagen (*sich*), to fight, strike each other
zen = (*sich*), to sit down

silbern, of silver
ungemein, exceedingly
verabreden (*sich mit einander*), to arrange with each other
verhetrathen (*sich*), to get married
vorlieb nehmen, to put up with, rest satisfied
wundern (*sich*), to wonder at, be astonished
wunderschön, exceedingly fine
zusammen, together

be mistaken, *sich irren*
beg one's pardon, um Verzeihung bitten
catch cold, *sich erkälten*
changeable, veränderlich
decide, *sich entscheiden*²⁶
feel well, *sich wohl fühlen*, or *besinden*
I am engaged, betrothed, *ich habe mich verlobt*
in the least, im geringsten
make haste, *sich beeilen*
pray, *bitte (imper.)*
soon, bald
take care of oneself, *sich schonen*
take leave, *sich empfehlen*, or *Abschied nehmen*

EXERCISES.

57.—1. Meine Herren und Damen, der Tisch ist gedeckt. Das Essen ist aufgetragen. 2. Setzen Sie sich. Sie müssen mit uns vorlieb nehmen. 3. Ich lasse es mir gut schmecken. 4. Geniren Sie sich nicht. Die Schüsseln stehen vor Ihnen; bitte, bedienen Sie sich. 5. Es wundert mich, daß wir diesen Monat noch so wunderschönes Wetter haben. 6. Ich habe mich ungemein darüber gefreut. 7. Ich bitte mir aus, daß ihr euch nicht die Freiheit nehmet, meine Bretter zu benutzen. 8. Hast du dir vorgenommen, hinzufahren und den Vater zu besuchen? Thue mir den Gefallen und nimm dieses Packet mit, wenn du hinfährst. 9. Ich habe mir vorgenommen, mich nächstes Frühjahr zu verheirathen. 10. Der silberne Löffel hat sich gefunden (has been found).²⁶ Die Thür öffnete sich. 11. Die Schüler schlagen sich (each other).²⁶ Wir verabredeten uns, zusammen auszugehen.

²⁶ Observe, that some reflectives have a passive, others a reciprocal signification.

58.—1. She was glad to see you last evening. Do you (bu) fancy she feels ashamed? No, not in the least. 2. Pray, make haste, I do not feel well. The weather is very changeable; I am not astonished that you caught cold yesterday. 3. I am exceedingly glad (Es freuet mich) that you feel a little (etwas) better. You ought to take care of yourself. 4. I am not engaged (*perf.*) to the young lady; she is my cousin. 5. What did you fancy? I beg your pardon, you are right, I was mistaken. 6. I advise you to get married soon; our friend, the young merchant, got married a short time since (seit kurzem). 7. I cannot decide. I must take leave. 8. The window came open. 9. The money has been found. 10. The boys were fighting. We are fighting. 11. We arranged to take a drive to town.

LESSON XXX.

CONJUGATION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

I. *Of a Subjective Impersonal Verb, as :—**Infinitive.*

schneien, to snow

*(Third Person Singular.)**Present.*

es schneit, it snows

Imperfect.

es schneite, it snowed

Perfect.

es hat geschneit, it has snowed

Pluperfect.

es hatte geschneit, it had snowed

First Future.

es wird schneien, it will snow

Second Future.

es wird geschneit haben, it will have snowed

First Conditional.

es würde schneien, it would snow

Second Conditional.

es würde geschneit haben, it would have snowed

Thus :—

es fragt si h, it is a question, the question is;

es friert, it freezes;

es giebt, } there is, there are (*expressing existence indefinitely*);

es gibt,

es regnet, it rains.

II. Of an Objective Impersonal Verb :—

a. With an *Accusative*, as, mich, dich, ihn, sie, uns, euch, sie, den *W* die Frau, &c.; thus:—

(Third Person Singular.)	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
es friert mich, I feel cold	es fror mich

Perfect.
es hat mich gefroren

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
es dünkt uns, it appears to us, we think	es dächte uns

Perfect.
es hat uns gebäucht

β. With a *Dative*, as: mir, dir, ihm, ihr, uns, euch, Ihnen, dem *W* der Frau, &c.; thus:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
es scheint mir, it seems to me	es schien mir
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>First Future.</i>
es hat mir geschienen	es wird mir scheinen

VOCABULARY XXX.

Eis, *n.* ice
etwas, something, any
ganz, entirely, quite
gestrige, of yesterday
gewiß, certain
Neues, news
träumen, to dream
es träumt mir, I fancy, imagine
wie, as

clear up, sich auflären (*sep.*)
hotel, Gasthaus, *n.*, Gasthof, *m*
inn, Wirthshaus, *n.*
(Kneipe, *f.* a slang word)
leave off, aufhören (*sep.*)
lighten, *v. n.* blißen
music, Musik, *f.*
weather, Wetter, *n.*
you like it, es gefällt Ihnen

EXERCISES.

59.—1. Glauben Sie, daß es heute regnen wird? Es diese Nacht geregnet. 2. Trägt das Eis? Ich glaube es hat seit drei Nächten gefroren. 3. Es fragt sich, ob Gesellschaft kommen wird. Es scheint mir nicht so. *Mich dünkt es bligt.* Das dächte mich nicht. 5. Es sd

ganz so zu sein, wie Ihr Bruder sagte. Meiner Tante es nicht so geschienen. 6. Friert (es) Sie? Gewiß, es friert). 7. Es träumt Ihnen nur, nicht wahr? Nein, ich bin Sache ganz gewiß. 8. Gibt es etwas Neues? Hier ist gestrige Zeitung.

0.—1. Does it rain? No, it has left off (*perf.*) raining.). 2. Do you feel cold? I felt cold half-an-hour ago, I do not now (*supply* 'feel cold'). 3. Is it freezing? It is so to me. 4. Are there many hotels? There is only one. 5. Are there good inns? You may imagine so (*Das läßt sich denken*). 6. What is there? Nothing particular (*Besonderes*). What (*add* *gibt es*) news? There is no news. 8. Does it snow? No, it does not snow, it is raining. It would snow if it were (*wäre*) colder. 9. Last winter it snowed much. It has rained all night; and this morning it freezes. 11. It has just (*eben*) lightened. It did not appear so to me. 12. What is the weather to-day? It appears to me very warm. The weather has been fine the whole day. 13. I do not think it will rain this morning; the weather is clearing up. 14. Do you do you like this music? I think (*finden*) it very fine.

LESSON XXXI.

What are co-ordinate sentences? Two or more sentences of equal order or importance, joined together by a conjunction.

The conjunction is either *copulative*, as: also, auch; *disjunctive*, as: either . . . nor, oder . . . noch; *adversative*, as: yet, doch; on the one hand, hingegen; *distributive*, as: partly . . . partly, theils . . . theils; *relative*, as: the . . . the, je . . . um so, or je . . . je; or *illative*, or *consecutive*, as: therefore, darum, daher, folglich, &c.)

What is emphasis? A particular stress of voice, given to words or parts of a sentence.

What is the inverted order? The placing of the nominative after the verb.

INVERTED ORDER OF WORDS.

RULE 36.—The nominative case, or subject, *follows* the verb, viz. :—

1. When a question, supposition, command, request, wish is expressed.
2. When, for the sake of emphasis, any member of the sentence is removed from its proper place and placed at the beginning.*
3. When the sentence is introduced by the word *es*, or by the *adverbial* conjunctions²⁷ proper to co-ordinate sentences, as :—

also, folglich, thus, therefore	doch, dennoch, jedoch, yet
dennoch, mithin, then, consequently	however
dann, then, thereupon	sonst, or else, otherwise
daher, darum, deshalb, deswegen, therefore, on that account	vielmehr, rather
	übrigens, as for the rest
	zwar, indeed

(And many others.)

²⁷ Observe, that the above words are for the most part *adverbs*, and do not change the order of words, except when placed *at the head of the sentence as conjunctions*.

The conjunctions of the co-ordinate sentences which never affect the order of words are the following :—

aber, allein, sondern, but	und, and
oder, or	sonst, . . . als (auch), as well
denn, for	as

4. When a subordinate sentence is put *before* the principal one.†

* Almost every word of a sentence may be put emphatically at the beginning, and thus, for example, the sentence *ich habe ihn heute gesehen* can be inverted five times.

† Examples illustrating the instances mentioned above will be found under the corresponding numbers in Exercise 61.

VOCABULARY XXXI.

en (<i>sep.</i>), to depart	all, alle
ffen (<i>sich</i>), to get, buy	also, auch
en, to work	elephant, Elephant, <i>m.</i>
en, to want	everybody, ein jeder
, since	gold, Gold, <i>n.</i>
bahn, <i>f.</i> railway	lay down, auf die Erde legen, nieder-
, to ask	setzen
iber, opposite	note-paper, Briefpapier, <i>n.</i>
(<i>subj.</i>), had	sadly, betrübt
icken (<i>sep.</i>), to send away	silver, Silber, <i>n.</i>
<i>n.</i> country	slowly, zögernd
<i>r, pl.</i> distinct countries	straight on, gerade aus
, <i>pl.</i> indefinite parts of the	tell, sagen
de	there, da
if	turn, sich wenden
en, satisfied	whether, ob

EXERCISES.

1. —1. Geht Ihr Bruder spazieren? Wenn er Zeit
 , würde er spazieren gehen. Bitte, fragen Sie ihn.
 2. Sie das nicht. Lang' lebe der König! 2. Gegen-
 wohnt der Herr, nicht hier. Geschlafen hat der
 be, nicht gearbeitet. Sterben müssen alle Menschen.
 3. ist keine Eisenbahn in diesem Lande. Ich wollte
 sprechen, darum bin ich gekommen. Vieles wünscht man
 und doch braucht man nur wenig. Ich war mit meinem
 enten nicht zufrieden, deshalb habe ich ihn fortgeschickt.
 4. zu spät, sonst würde mein Onkel noch heute Abend
 sen. 4. Da ich kein Geld habe, kann ich mir keinen
 5. Roß anschaffen.

1. —1. Do you know the way to the railway-station?
 'to the' left (*links*), and go straight on. 2. There he comes.
 r and gold I have none (*nicht*). Of all animals the ele-
 t is the strongest. On Saturday we are going to the fair.
 ere (*es*) are no hotels in this town. It is too early, or
 I would take a walk with you. Read as your cousin does
 s (*wie*) your cousin reads so read you). It is raining fast
 , therefore everybody must stay at home. 4. Whether
 servant will go or not, I cannot tell. As (*da*) I have no
 paper, I shall not write the letter. 5. Slowly and sadly
 uid him down. 6. Although (*obgleich*) he is poor, he is
 7. honest.

LESSON XXXII.

PREPOSITIONS.

1. WITH A GENITIVE.

Unweit, vermittelst, kraft, and während ;
 Not far from, by means of, by virtue of, during ;

Laut, vermöge, ungeachtet ;
 According to, by virtue of, in spite of ;

Oberhalb and unterhalb ; innerhalb and außerhalb ;
 Above, below ; within, without, out of ;

Diesseit, jenseit, halben, wegen ;
 On this side of, on the other side of, for the sake of, on account of ;

Anstatt, längs, zufolge, trotz.
 Instead of, along, in consequence of, in defiance of.

2. WITH A DATIVE.

Mit, nach, nächst, nebst, sammt ;
 With, after, next, besides, with, together with ;

Bei, seit, von, zu, zuwider ;
 By, at, near, since, from, of, to, at, on, contrary to ;

Gegen, außer, aus.
 Against, except, out of, from.

3. WITH AN ACCUSATIVE.

Durch, für, ohne, um ;
 Through, for, without, about ;

Gegen, gegen, wider.
 Without, towards, against.

4. WITH TWO CASES.

With a *Dative* if expressing rest or motion *IN* a place (*where?*); with an *Accusative* if expressing motion or direction *TO* a place (*whither, whereto?*).

An, auf, hinter, neben, in;
 At, upon, behind, near, in;
 Ueber, unter, vor, and zwischen.
 Over, under, before, between.

VOCABULARY XXXII.

frühstücken, <i>m.</i> to breakfast	be ashamed, sich schämen
nau, exactly	by land, zu Lande
afen, <i>m.</i> harbour (<i>pl.</i> Häfen)	by water, zu Wasser
Infanterie, <i>f.</i> infantry	cheese, Käse, <i>m.</i>
affagier, <i>m.</i> passenger	expect, erwarten
Regiment, <i>n.</i> regiment (<i>pl.</i> Regimenter)	expectation, Erwartung, <i>f.</i>
erdeckt, <i>n.</i> deck	gardener, Gärtner, <i>m.</i>
Zollamt, <i>n.</i> custom-house	matter, Angelegenheit, <i>f.</i> , Sache, <i>f.</i>
1 Fuß, on foot	meat, Fleisch, <i>n.</i>
1 Wagen, by carriage	potato, Kartoffel, <i>f.</i>
dinner, zu Tische, beim Mittagessen	price, Preis, <i>m.</i>
essen	speak to, sprechen mit, sich verabreden mit
	vegetables, Gemüse, <i>n.</i>

EXERCISES.

63.—1. Das Wirthshaus ist außerhalb der Stadt. 2. Wie viele Schiffe sind im²⁸ Hafen? Nur wenige. 3. Wie viele Passagiere sind auf dem Verdecke? Ich kann es Ihnen nicht genau sagen. 4. Wo ist das Zollamt? Am²⁸ Flusse. Kann ich nicht vor drei Viertel auf acht frühstücken? Gewiß. 6. Können Sie aus dem Deutschen in's Englische versetzen? Ja, ein wenig. 7. Das dritte Preussische Infanterie-Regiment hat den Weg von Berlin nach Prag zu Fuß gemacht. Vom Morgen bis zum Abend. 8. Wie weit ist das Dorf, das über dem Berge liegt? Es ist über vier Meilen von hier. 9. Welches ist der kürzeste Weg? Dieser ist um drei Viertel Stunden kürzer.

²⁸ Observe the combinations of the article with prepositions, as:—

m, for an dem	hinter'm, for hinter dem	vom, for von dem
n's, for an das	im, for in dem	vor's, for vor das
ein, for bei dem	in's, for in das	zum, for zu dem
urch's, for durch das	über's, for über das	zur, for zu der

64.—1. I will speak to him about (über) this matter. Th: you. 2. The gardener works by (nach) the hour or by day. 3. I am going from Paris to Hamburg. Shall you by land or by water? I don't know yet; I have not decid 4. What is the price of this dress (Anzug, m.)? It c between fifteen and twenty Prussian dollars. The price beyond (über) my expectations. 5. We were at [the] din when you came. We had fish and cheese besides meat, tatoes, and vegetables. 6. How long shall you be (sich aufhal at (auf) the castle? At (um) what time may (dürfen) we ex you? I shall not stay there (dort) 'for' more 'than' (über) hour. 7. He has twenty pounds at least (zum wenigsten, wenigstens). 8. Are you travelling on foot? No, I am go 'in a' (tr. by) carriage. 9. We could not go for a walk a dinner, on account of the rain (Regen, m.). It has now off raining (sup.), and we shall go out this evening from se till (bis) nine. Will you go with us? With the grea pleasure.

LESSON XXXIII.

CONNECTIVES OF THE SUBORDINATE SENTENCE.²⁹

What is a connective? A word that connects or j sentences.

²⁹ Observe, that, when *noun*, *adjective*, or *adverb*, are expanded the form of a proposition, we term it a *noun*, *adjective*, or *adverb* sentence; thus:—

Noun-Sentence:—Daß du kommen willst, ist mir lieb.

Adjective-Sentence:—Der Mensch, welcher zufrieden lebt, glücklich.

Adverbial Sentence:—Wenn du ihn besuchst, freut er sich.

ON THE ORDER OF WORDS.

A verb in the present or imperfect tense, or the auxili in compound tenses, is placed last in the subordinate senten the other words are not removed from their usual pla thus:—

Du siehst, daß ich dir das Buch gegeben habe.

RULE 37.—*The Connectives of the Noun-Sentence are:—*

1. *Daß*, that.
2. The interrogatives *wer*, who; *was*, what, which.
3. The interrogative adverbs *wie*, how; *wo*, where; *wann*, when, at what time.
4. The following relatives, when referring to a '*der*, *daß*,' 'he, that,' expressed or understood, viz.:—*wer* . . . (*der*), the man who, he who; (*der*) . . . *der*, he who; *was* . . . (*daß*), what, that which.
5. The combinations of *was** with prepositions, *wo*, before a consonant, and *wo*†, before a vowel, being used instead of *was*; thus:—

*wo*für (*for* für *was*), wherefore, for what

*wo*rauf (*for* auf *was*), whereon, upon what

*wo*bei, whereby

*wo*mit, by which

*wo*nach, after which

*wo*von, whereof

*wo*zu, for what

*wo*ran, whereon

*wo*raus, from what

*wo*in, in what

*wo*über, upon what

*wo*rum, about which

6. *Ob*, whether.

RULE 38.—*The Connectives of the Adjective-Sentence are:—*

1. The relatives *welcher*, *welche*, *welcheß*, and *der*, *die*, *daß*, who, which, that.
2. The relative *was*, what, which, and its combinations with prepositions, when referring to the *whole* sentence³⁰ which precedes.

* *Observe*, that in this instance the principal sentence is conceived to be 'the noun' to which the adjective-sentence refers. In the other instances the adjective-sentence refers to a noun in the principal sentence.

3. The conjunctions *als*, when; *da*, when; *wie*, as like; *wo*, where; *wann*, when, when the adjective-sentence refers to a noun in the principal sentence.†

* Remember that *was* or its compounds relate to things, never to persons. *Was* answers to *what*, *which*, but never to *who*.

† Examples will be found under the corresponding numbers in Exercise 65. When translating Exercises 65 and 66, the student will do well to refer back to the above rules.

66. a. (On Rule 37.)—1. You know well that it was not I who did it. I have come to the conclusion [of it]³¹ that it is far healthier to live in the country than in town. You may depend upon it³¹ that I shall in future take care of myself. You must not be astonished [at it]³¹ that he has departed so soon. I wonder at his³¹ staying out so long (*tr.* that he is staying out so long). Depend upon my bringing your watch tomorrow (*tr.* that I shall bring, &c.). 2. She does not know who these ladies are. 3. When the queen will go, and where she will go to, is uncertain. Mark (*Ächte auf*) what (*tr.* that which) she does, and not what she says. 4. What you have bought is too dear. The man who is wise is moderate. 5. Do nothing whereby you may hurt yourself. 6. Time must show whether these people have become wiser and more pious.

66. b. (On Rule 38.)—1. My sisters have bought 'some' new bonnets, which I do not like (*leiden mögen*). 2. Has your father sold the young horse? Yes, he sold it, which my mother did not approve of. 3. Tell me on what day (*tr.* the day when) you will come to see us. Make the coffee as I am accustomed to 'have' it. 4. You must not depend upon this³¹ 'matter;' it is too uncertain.

³¹ *Observe*, that the preposition by which the verb is followed (*as, sich überzeugen von*) must be joined to the demonstrative *daß* (*or dem*), that, *it: da, before a consonant, and dar, before a vowel, being used instead of daß* (*or dem*). Thus we have the combinations—

<i>dafür</i> (<i>for für daß</i>), for it	<i>darauf</i> (<i>for auf daß</i>), upon it
<i>dabei</i> (<i>bei dem</i>), thereat, near it	<i>baran</i> (<i>an daß</i>), on it, on that
<i>damit</i> (<i>mit dem</i>), with it, with that	<i>darauß</i> (<i>auß dem</i>), out of it
<i>danach</i> (<i>nach dem</i>), for it, after that	<i>darin</i> (<i>in dem</i>), in it, therein
<i>davon</i> (<i>von dem</i>), thereof, of it	<i>darüber</i> (<i>über daß</i>), over it, of that
<i>dazu</i> (<i>zu dem</i>), to it, to that	<i>darum</i> (<i>um daß</i>), for it, for that

Examples:—*Ich war davon überzeugt*, I was convinced of it; *er irrte sich darin*, he is mistaken in that.

Prepositions are joined in the same manner to the demonstrative *dieses* (*or diesem*), this, the latter: *the word hier* being used instead of *dieses* (*or diesem*). Thus we get the following combinations:—

<i>hierfür</i> (<i>for für dieses</i>), for this	<i>hierauf</i> (<i>for auf dieses</i>), upon this
<i>hierbei</i> (<i>bei diesem</i>), herewith	<i>hieran</i> (<i>an dieses</i>), on this
<i>hiermit</i> (<i>mit diesem</i>), with this	<i>hierauß</i> (<i>auß diesem</i>), out of this
<i>hiernach</i> (<i>nach diesem</i>), after this	<i>hierin</i> (<i>in diesem</i>), herein
<i>hiervon</i> (<i>von diesem</i>), of this	<i>hierüber</i> (<i>über dieses</i>), at this
<i>hierzu</i> (<i>zu diesem</i>), to this	<i>hierum</i> (<i>um dieses</i>), about this

LESSON XXXIV.

CONNECTIVES OF THE SUBORDINATE SENTENCE.

RULE 39.—*The Connectives of the Adverbial Sentence.*—The relations of the adverbial to the principal sentence are expressed by the subordinate conjunctions. Thus we have conjunctions expressing—

1. *Locality*, as :—

wo, where
woher, wherefrom
wohin, whereto

2. *Past Time*, as :—

nachdem, after
seit, } since the time that
seitdem, }

3. *Future Time*, as :—

bevor, before
ehe, ere

4. *Coincidence of Time*, as :—

als, } when, at the time when
da, }
indem, indessen, } while, in the
unterdessen, } meantime
während, }
wann, wenn, wie, when
bis, till

5. *Comparison*, as :—

als, denn, than
so . . . als, so . . . as
ebenso . . . als, just as . . . as

wie, as, as if, like
so . . . wie, as . . . as
ebenso . . . wie, just as . . . as

6. *Motive, Reason, Primary Cause*, as :—

da, as, since
indem, as
weil, because, for

7. *Purpose, End, Final Cause*, as :—

auf daß, in order that
damit, that
um zu, in order to

8. *Manner, Proportion*, as :—

so daß, in a manner that, so that
als ob, }
als wenn, } as if
wie wenn, }

je . . . je, } the . . . the
je . . . desto, }
je nachdem, according as

9. *Limited Possibility, Approximation, Counteraction, &c.* as :—

in dem Falle daß, } in case that
falls, }
in so fern, } as far as, inasmuch as
in so weit, }
ob, obgleich, }
ob schon, } although, though, in
wiewohl, } spite of, howbeit
wenn auch, }

VOCABULARY XXXIV.

m. beginning	ambassador, Gesandte, m.
n st (i, a, sep.), to rise	any longer, noch länger
en (sep.), to be sufficient	approve of, billigen ^w
1, st sich, to behave oneself	banker, Bankier, m.
end	baron, Baron, m., Freiherr, m.
en, to escape	company, Gesellschaft, f.
pl. parents	(Nouns with the prefix Ge have
1. heir	generally a collective meaning,
inheritance	and are of neuter gender. In
f. boundary	this instance the ending schaft
m. heaven	rules the gender.)
(der, die, das), mine	give one's compliment, grüßen
bold	inherit, erben ^w
1agen (sep.), to cast down,	Italy, Italien, n.
f. duty	lend, leihen st (ie, ie)
^t (ie, ie), to separate	next, adj. nächst
n st (o, o), to melt	please, bitte, haben Sie die Güte,
m. snow	etc.
to divide	see again, wiedersehen st (sep.)
grave	spring, Frühjahr, n.
zen (insep.), to convince	Switzerland, die Schweiz
en (sep.), to set (as the sun)	(Most names of countries and
ht, m. instruction	continents are of neuter gen-
nt, n. fatherland	der, except die Schweiz, Türkei,
en, n. property	Waldau, Wallachei, etc.)
world	wear, tragen st (u, a)
	white, weiß

EXERCISES.

-1. Wo mir's gut geht, da ist mein Vaterland. Geh',
 1 die Pflicht dich ruft. 2. Nachdem er gestorben
 heilten die Erben das Vermögen. 3. Ehe dieses
 Sonne untergeht, werde ich über die Grenze sein. 4.
 ie Sonne aufging, reiste er ab. Er sah mich groß an,
 r das Wort entwischte. Der Schnee schmilzt, indem
 . 5. Er ist ebenso muthig, als tapfer. Der Herr
 zer, denn (or als) alle Himmel sind. Wie der Anfang,
 Ende. Karl ist so fleißig, wie Heinrich. 6. Die
 werden nicht reif, weil es zu kalt ist. Ich muß Sie
 was Geld bitten, indem ich mit dem meinigen nicht
 be. 7. Er sagte mir's, um mich zu überzeugen. 8.
 ie dich so, daß deine Eltern zufrieden seien. Er
 tete, indem er die Augen niederschlug. Es war ihm.

als wenn er nicht sehen könnte. Der Deutsche Unterricht wird je länger, je lieber. 9. Ob uns die Berge scheiden, so sind wir eines Volkes doch. Der Zufriedene ist reich, obgleich er vor der Welt der ärmste zu sein scheint.

68.—1. I shall go next spring to Italy and Switzerland, where I was last summer. 2. Since he has inherited the property of his uncle, the banker, he has company every day, which I do not approve of. 3. Before the sun has risen, the ambassador will have departed. 4. You may read the paper, whilst I am writing a letter to my neighbour, the Baron of Söder. 5. Her teeth are as white as snow; I have never seen whiter 'ones.' 6. Please to lend me two dollars, as I have no money with me. 7. This coat is too bad to wear [it] any longer. 8. He felt (Es war ihm) as if he could (könnte) not see. 9. 'Give' him (*acc.*) my compliments (grüßen) in case I should not see him again.*

LESSON XXXV.

What are moods? The various modes or ways of expressing the meaning of the verb.

The *indicative* declares a fact.

The *subjunctive*, or *conditional*, states a wish, supposition, possibility, or condition, and is commonly preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

I. OF THE AUXILIARIES OF TENSE.

1. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.

I	have	be	shall
ich	habe	sei	werde
du	habest	seiest	werdest
er	habe	sei	werde
wir	haben	seien	werden
ihr	habet	seiet	werdet
sie	haben	seien	werden

2. THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

I	had	were	{ should would
ich	hätte	wäre	würde
du	hättest	wärest	würdest
er	hätte	wäre	würde
wir	hätten	wären	würden
ihr	hättet	wäret	würdet
sie	hätten	wären	würden

* For additional exercises see Appendix I.

II. OF THE AUXILIARIES OF MOOD.

1. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.

I	can	dare	may	shall	will	must
ich	ëönne	dürfe	möge	solle	wolle	müsse
du	ëönnest	dürfest	mögest	sollest	wollest	müßest
er	ëönne	dürfe	möge	solle	wolle	müsse
wir	ëönnen	dürfen	mögen	sollen	wollen	müssen
ihr	ëönnet	dürfet	möget	sollet	wollet	müßet
sie	ëönnen	dürfen	mögen	sollen	wollen	müssen

2. THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

I	could	dared	might	{ ought should }	would	must
ich	ëönnte	dürfte	möchte	solte	wollte	müßte
du	ëönntest	dürftest	möchtest	soltest	wolltest	müßtest
er	ëönnte	dürfte	möchte	solte	wollte	müßte
wir	ëönnten	dürften	möchten	sollten	wollten	müßten
ihr	ëönntet	dürftet	möchtet	solltet	wolltet	müßtet
sie	ëönnten	dürften	möchten	sollten	wollten	müßten

When is the Subjunctive used?

RULE 40.—When the verb of the principal sentence is in a *past* tense, and the subordinate sentence contains the *words*, *thoughts*, or *reasons*, of others, the verb of the latter is put either in the present or imperfect subjunctive; as:—Your sister-in-law told me you were from home, Ihre Frau Schwägerin sagte mir, daß Sie nicht zu Hause wären. This mode of speaking is termed the oblique narration.

RULE 41.—When a question (as, ‘where is he?’) is made dependent on another sentence (as, ‘I asked you *where* he was’), the question, which was before a direct one, becomes indirect, or oblique, and the verb must be put in the subjunctive: ich fragte Sie, wo er wäre.

RULE 42.—When an expression is optative, or conditional, the verb is put in the subjunctive; thus:—I wish he were here! wäre er doch hier! If he were here, I should tell him, wenn er hier wäre, würde ich es ihm sagen.

VOCABULARY XXXV.

brechen (a, o), to break
 diesseitig, on this side, present
 entzwei, in pieces, smashed
 Fortsetzung, *f.* continuation
 Grieche, *m.* Greek
 Hof, *m.* farm-yard
 Kleidungsstück, *n.* article of wear-
 ing apparel
 Narr, *m.* fool, jester
 Ruhe, *f.* rest
 selber, *for* selbst, self
 Sturm, *m.* storm
 Todte (der), the dead person
 Unterwelt, *f.* lower world
 verbrennen, to burn to ashes
 (*The prefix ver denotes loss or
 destruction, an error or doing
 amiss, &c.*)

ask, fragen
 ask for, bitten um (a, e)
 come again, wiederkommen
 go out, ausgehen (*sep.*)
 go to, hingehen (*sep.*)
 housekeeper, Haushälterin, *f.*
 husband, Mann, *m.*, Gemahl, *m.*
 madam (see *Vocabulary at the end*)
 pay, bezahlen
 say (to), sagen
 say (to), *if it means* 'to say in
 reply,' 'to reply,' antworten, *or*
 wiedern, *or* sagen
 servant-girl, Dienstmagd, *f.*, Dienst-
 mädchen, *n.*
 settle an affair, eine Sache in's Reine
 bringen, ein Geschäft abmachen
 train, Zug, *m.*

EXERCISES.

69.—1. Die alten Griechen glaubten, daß Leben in der Unterwelt sei eine Fortsetzung des diesseitigen, und daß der Todte keine Ruhe haben könne, wenn nicht alle Kleidungsstücke mit ihm verbrannt worden wären. 2. Da der Sturm auf einem Hofe viele junge Bäume entzwei brach, kam ein Narr, sah sie liegen und sagte zu sich selber: „ich möchte für mein Leben keinen Hof (haben), auf welchem junge Bäume stehen.“

70.—1. The servant-girl told me that you were gone out. 2. I asked her where you were gone to, but she said she could not tell. 3. If you had been at home, we could have settled the affair. 4. I wish he were here! If he, or his wife, were here, I should pay the money. 5. I should come again if I had time. 6. He told me that he must go (abfahren) by the next train. 7. If they were allowed, they would like (gern) to take a walk. 8. They ought to do it if they could. 9. The gentleman asked the housekeeper where your brother was. 10. She did not know where he was, and told him that he was not at home. 11. Did you ask me for the paper? Yes, I asked you for it (Obs. 31). 12. People (Man) speak much of it. What does [the] madam say to this (Obs. 31)? She says that her husband was right.

LESSON XXXVI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

III. OF WEAK AND STRONG VERBS.

1. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE,

h of weak and strong verbs, is formed by adding, to the ical syllable of the verb, the endings—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First Person, e</i>	<i>First Person, en</i>
<i>Second Person, est</i>	<i>Second Person, et</i>
<i>Third Person, e</i>	<i>Third Person, en</i>

The root-vowel is not changed; thus:—

hear	see	bear	flee	write	{ ride (on horseback)
h h�re	feh�	trage�	flieh�	schreib�	reit�
u h�rest	seh�st	tragest	flieh�st	schreib�st	reit�st
:	h�re	feh�	flieh�	schreib�	reit�
ir h�ren	sehen	tragen	fliehen	schreiben	reiten
ir h�ret	seh�t	traget	flieh�t	schreib�t	reit�t
e h�ren	sehen	tragen	fliehen	schreiben	reiten

2. THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE,

h. Of weak verbs, is formed from the indicative, by inserting e before the t; as:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First Person, ete</i>	<i>First Person, eten</i>
<i>Second Person, etest</i>	<i>Second Person, etet</i>
<i>Third Person, ete</i>	<i>Third Person, eten</i>

h. Of strong verbs, is formed by adding, to the radical syllable of the verb, the endings—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First Person, e</i>	<i>First Person, en</i>
<i>Second Person, est</i>	<i>Second Person, et</i>
<i>Third Person, e</i>	<i>Third Person, en</i>

And by inflecting the vowels of the indicative, *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*; the vowels *ie* and *i* are not changed. Thus:—

I	heard	saw	bore	fled	wrote	rode
ich	hörte	sähe	trüge	flühe	schriebe	ritt
du	hörtest	sähest	trügest	flühest	schriebest	rittest
er	hörte	sähe	trüge	flühe	schriebe	ritt
wir	hörten	sähen	trügen	flühen	schrieben	ritten
ihr	hörtet	sähet	trüget	flühet	schriebet	rittet
sie	hörten	sähen	trügen	flühen	schrieben	ritten

ON THE IMPERATIVE.

The imperative, which expresses a command, request, or an exhortation, is taken from the indicative of the present tense.

The imperative *singular* is generally the same as the *first* person singular of the present tense; the imperative *plural* is always taken from the *second* or *third* person plural of the present; thus:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
höre! hear!	hört! or hören Sie!
sage! tell!	sagt! or sagen Sie!
komme! come!	kommt! or kommen Sie!
setze dich! sit down!	setzt euch! or setzen Sie sich!
mache auf! open!	macht auf! or machen Sie auf!

The imperative singular of some strong verbs (p. 45) is, however, formed from the *second* person singular of the present tense, as:—

sieh! look!	hülfe! help!	vergiß! forget!
gieb! give!	stirb! die!	nimm! take!
lies! read!	sprich! speak!	triff! hit!

The following imperatives are derived from the present *subjunctive* viz.:—*wisse!* know! (*pl. wisset! or wissen Sie!*) *sei!* be! (*pl. seiet or seien Sie!*)

VOCABULARY XXXVI.

Adler, *m.* eagle
befitzen (*befäß, besaßen*), to possess
(The prefix be changes intransitive verbs into transitives. It implies an endowing or providing with something.)
derjenige welcher, *m.* he who (*is de-*

clined according to the first declension of adjectives)
(The determinative pronouns are)
derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige
he, she, it; derselbe, dieselbe,
daselbe, the same; and eben
derselbe, the very same.)

VOCABULARY XXXVI.—continued.

wachsen, grown up
 ziehen (erzog, erzogen), to bring
 up, educate, rear
*The prefix er implies a coming
 or bringing into existence, or
 the acquisition of something.)*
 gegenwärt, f. presence
 loben, to praise
 schade, m. es ist, it is a pity
 Spiegel, m. looking-glass
 tief, lower down, deep

Thor, m. fool
 Thor, n. gate
 wagen, to venture
 zumachen (sep.), to shut
 arrive, ankommen (a, o, sep.)
 ink, Dinte, Tinte, f.
 pen, Feder, f.
 remain here, hierbleiben (ie, ie, sep.)
 vexed, to feel, sich ärgern über
 visit, besuchen

EXERCISES.

71.—1. Ein Thor wollte wissen, wie er aussähe, wenn er
 liefe. Er setzte sich also vor den Spiegel und machte die
 Augen zu. 2. Man fragte den Adler: „Warum erziehst du
 die Jungen so hoch in der Luft?“ Der Adler antwortete:
 „Bürden sie sich, erwachsen, so nahe zur Sonne wagen,
 dann ich sie tief an der Erde erzeuge?“ 3. Als man eines
 Tages einen Weisen fragte, wer wohl der Reichste unter den
 Menschen wäre, antwortete er: „Derjenige, welcher mit
 sich zufrieden lebt, was er besitzt.“ 4. Man rühmte in
 Lessing's Gegenwart von einem Buche, daß viel Wahres und
 Neues darin sei. „Nur Schade,“ sagte Lessing, „daß das
 Alte darin nicht neu und das Neue nicht wahr ist.“

72.—1: If your father should see (*imp. subj.*) it, he would
 be vexed. 2. I wished that Charles would remain here, and
 not go out on horseback (*ausreiten*). 3. Many people would
 have more friends (*imp. subj. or first cond.*²) if they were rich.
 If I had 'a' pen and ink, I should write a letter. 5. I
 could be glad if you were to pay attention (*zuhören*). 6.
 Speak loud, that people (man) may hear you. 7. What should
 he do if he saw me. 8. Tell him not to run away (*fliehen*). 9.
 He should have visited your aunt if she had been at home.
 You ought to have done this. 11. If I had been allowed,
 I should (*add have done it*). 12. The ladies have arrived. Tell
 her that she may know (*es wisse*).

² Observe, that the first conditional answers to the imperfect sub-
 junctive, and the second conditional to the pluperfect subjunctive. Hence
 first conditional is often replaced by the imperfect subjunctive, and
 second conditional by the pluperfect subjunctive.

LESSON XXXVII.

SPECIAL RULES ON THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

RULE 43.—The present, or imperfect, and future, subjunctive is employed in the subordinate sentence which expresses the words, thoughts, or reasons, of others, and is dependent—

a. On verbs like—

befehlen, to command³³
 behaupten, to maintain
 berichten, to report
 bitten, to beg, ask, pray³³
 denken, to think
 erklären, to declare
 erzählen, to relate
 ermahnen, to admonish
 fürchten, to fear³³
 glauben, to believe

hoffen, to hope
 meinen, to suppose, think
 melden, to announce
 raten, to advise
 sagen, to tell, say³³
 scheinen, to seem
 verlangen, to demand
 vermuthen, to suspect
 wünschen, to wish, desire
 zweifeln, to doubt^{33 and 34}

³³ *Observe*, that after wünschen, fürchten, bitten, the subjunctive is often expressed by möchte, and after befehlen and sagen by sollte; thus, ich sagte ihm, daß er es thun sollte; ich wünsche, daß er hierbleibe möchte.

b. Or on expressions like—

es ist nöthig, it is necessary
 es schickt sich, it is becoming, fit
 es ist Zeit, it is time
 es ist wichtig, it is of importance³⁴

³⁴ *Observe*, that the above verbs and expressions are commonly followed by 'daß,' with the verb of the subordinate sentence in the subjunctive. If, however, the subject of the subordinate sentence should be an indefinite pronoun, or coincide with the subject or object of the principal sentence, then the infinitive with 'zu' must be used; thus, es ist Zeit aufzustehen, for es ist Zeit, daß man aufstehe.

RULE 44.—The imperfect, pluperfect, &c. subjunctive is used—

a. After the conjunctions—

damit, that, in order that;

damit . . . nicht, lest;

wenn, if;

als wenn, als ob, as if.

b. When the speaker desires to restrict his assertion, reproof, or command.

RULE 45.—The present subjunctive is used—

a. In expressing a command; in the place of the third person of the imperative.

b. In expressing a desire which the speaker hopes to see realised.

RULE 46.—When the wished-for end or object appears to be impossible, the imperfect subjunctive must be used.

VOCABULARY XXXVII.

l, m. eel (*pl. Aale*); die Aale, the bodkin

kommen (a, o), to get

schweigen, restrained, modest

Deinigen, your friends and acquaintances (*the possessive is here used as a pronominal noun*)

b, adv. only, not till

sch, m. frog (*pl. Frösche*)

schwatz, n. talk

und, sound, well

ab, n. grave (*pl. Gräber*)

jeitß, beyond

ig, tedious

l, f. a mind to, desire

weigen, n. silence

Infinitives used as nouns are always of neuter gender.)

imme, f. voice

spotten, to ridicule

stumm, dumb, silent

umarmen, to embrace, close into one's arms

unmöglich, impossible

Verdienst, m. profit

Verdienst, n. merit

vielleicht, perhaps

doctor, Doctor, m., Arzt, m.

furniture, Möbel, f. (*pl. Möbeln*)

lawyer, Advocat, m.

live, leben "

master, Herr, m.

plaintiff, Verkläger, m., Kläger, m.

sit down, sich setzen, Platz nehmen

talk a matter over, sich über eine

Sache, or Angelegenheit, besprechen

EXERCISES.

73.—(On Rule 43.) Glaube nicht, daß, wenn dir (*better* dich) etwas schwer dünkt, es dem Menschen unmöglich sei. Hoffe, daß du jenseits des Grabes die Deinigen umarmen werdest. (On Rule 44.) Er spricht, als wenn er unser Herr wäre. Thue es, damit er sehe, daß du sein Freund bist. Du hättest es wohl besser machen können. Ich hätte Lust dazu. So wäre es vielleicht besser. (On Rule 45.) Möge dein Vater bald gesund werden! Jetzt gehe jeder seines Weges! (On Rule 46.) Möchte er bald gesund werden! Wenn er doch nur ausginge!

Ein junger Frosch, der erst seit wenig Tagen seine Stimme bekommen hatte, spottete des Kals, daß er so stumm sei. „Du hättest Recht,“ antwortete dieser, „wenn jede Stimme Verdienst wäre. Aber glaube mir, ein bescheidenes Schweigen ist mehr werth, als ein lautes lästiges Geschwätz.“

74.—(On Rule 43.) 1. I wish that your sister and aunt would remain here. 2. I hope they will (*add* remain here). 3. The lawyer maintained that the plaintiff was wrong. 4. It is necessary to open 'the' door and windows. 5. It is of importance that he should come to-night. 6. I do not know whether our furniture is new or not. 7. The doctor ordered me to go for a walk every day. 8. I wish the gentlemen were coming.

(On Rule 44.) 1. He behaves (*thun*) as if he were our master. 2. I should think (*imp. subj.*) you could do that when you have more time. 3. You might as well have sat down. (*Sie hätten sich wohl setzen können.*) You might as well have sat down for (auf) half-an-hour; we could then have talked the matter over. 4. I should have liked it well 'enough' (*plup. subj. of wohl Lust dazu haben*) if they had not been waiting for me at home.

(On Rule 45.) 1. May your father soon be well (*gesund werden*) again! 2. Long live the king! 3. Now, every one pay attention!

(On Rule 46.) 1. Oh, that my mother would come! 2. 'I wish' I were (*wäre ich doch*) rich! 3. I wish I were happy and contented!

APPENDIX I.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES AND RULES.

I.—1. Sit¹ nearer the (an's) fire, you must feel cold (*tr.* it *st* be cold to you). No, thank you, sir, I am not cold at all.² is very comfortable³ here. 2. I was glad that the roast *af*⁴ was to (nach) your liking.⁵ 3. Do you know a good remaker? I want to have⁶ a pair of new boots⁷ made.⁶ How do you wish the boots 'to be made?' In (nach) the hion.⁸ 5. You ought to feel ashamed; you have taken the erty to use⁹ my stick without asking (*tr.* me to ask¹⁰). I g your pardon,¹¹ I forgot to ask you. 6. I did not think that would lighten. The air is now become much¹² cooler.¹³

ich setzen
urchaus nicht, ganz und gar nicht
gemüthlich ⁴ Rinderbraten, *m.*
Beschmack, *m.* liking, taste
ich will, or muß, mir machen
lassen

⁷ Stiefel, *m.* ⁸ Mode, *f.*
⁹ benutzen, gebrauchen
¹⁰ fragen
¹¹ ich bitte Sie um Verzeihung,
or entschuldigen Sie
¹² viel, weit ¹³ kühl, cool

II.—1. How do you like¹ London? I like it¹ very much.² There are many streets in London which are three or four les long. 3. I am very hungry and thirsty.³ What will u have to eat? 4. We have nothing but⁴ cold roast beef. prefer⁵ roast mutton.⁶ 5. Have you no potatoes boiled? ⁷ as, there are some (Voc. XVI.). Bring me a plateful.⁸ 6. you want any more (Voc. XVI.) bread? If you please. 7. there any more wine in the bottle? There is no more. The apples and pears [which] you sent me were very autiful. I am glad⁹ you liked them.¹⁰ 9. Have you got y more? I believe I have some more, but not many. . My brother learnt¹¹ German when [he was] young.

es gefällt mir, ihm, or Ihnen, &c.
wohl ³ durstig
als
vorziehen (*sep.*), lieber mögen
Schmamelbraten, *m.*

⁷ gekocht; kochen, to boil
⁸ ein, or einen, Tellervoll, *m.*
⁹ sich freuen, to be glad
¹⁰ I liked them, sie haben mir ge-
¹¹ lernen, to learn [schmeckt]

HOW TO RENDER ENGLISH PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

III.—1. Walking⁽³⁵⁾ is healthier¹ than riding or driving.
 2. Acting² is more difficult than talking.³ 3. Are you not ashamed of asking? Were you ashamed to go? 4. Thinking⁽³⁵⁾ is not so easy as talking.⁴ 5. Our governess⁵ taught me reading⁽³⁵⁾, writing, and arithmetic;⁶ and my little sisters knitting⁷ and crochet-work.⁸ 6. When did you begin⁹, to (zu) learn, writing? Two or three months ago. 7. We saw your eldest sister dancing.¹⁰ I like playing¹¹ better than dancing. 8. Are you going to sleep after supper? ¹² No, not before ten. I laid down to sleep⁽³⁶⁾ after dinner.¹³ 9. Did you hear some one knock¹⁴ at the door? Open¹⁵ the door, and see who it is. 10. Did he bid⁽³⁶⁾ you go? No, he asked¹⁶ me to come. 11. Talking is easier than doing.

(³⁵) *Observe*, that the English present participle (as, 'walking is easy'), when subject or object of a sentence, is replaced by the infinitive (without zu) in German; thus, *Gehen ist leicht*.

(³⁶) *Observe*, that the infinitive (without zu) is employed with the following verbs where in English the present participle, or the infinitive with 'to,' is used, viz. :—

bleiben, to remain
 sitzen bleiben, to remain seated,
 keep one's seat
 heißen, to call, bid, order
 helfen, to help
 hören, to hear
 fahren, to drive
 spazieren fahren, to go for a
 drive
 gehen, to go
 spazieren gehen, to go for a
 walk

legen (sich), to lie down
 sich schlafen legen, to lie down
 to sleep, to be going to sleep
 lehren, to teach
 lernen, to learn
 ich lerne tanzen, I am learning
 dancing
 reiten, to ride
 spazieren reiten, to go out for
 a ride

¹ gesünder, or gesunder

² handeln

³ reden

⁴ schreiben

⁵ Gouvernante, f.

⁶ Rechnen, n.

⁷ stricken

⁸ häkeln

⁹ anfangen (fang an, angefangen)

¹⁰ tanzen "

¹¹ spielen "

¹² Abendessen, n.

¹³ nach Tisch, Mittagessen, n.

¹⁴ ant klopfen (sep.), to knock at

¹⁵ öffnen, aufmachen, to open

¹⁶ heißen, bitten, to ask, bid

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES TO LESSON XXXIII.—ON RULE 37

IV.—1. What use is it¹ to (*tr.* that you) come when it is too late? It is only a quarter to ten. Your watch must have stopped.² No, sometimes³ it gains,⁴ sometimes it loses.⁵ I was told⁶ that your house was out of the town, across the river. I was glad at⁷ his having done the work. 2. What he wants,⁸ 'time' will show.⁹ 3. 'Time' will show¹⁰ how faithfully I have served¹¹ my duke.¹² 4. He who is never sad¹³ is happy¹⁴ and contented. You are not one of those who talk much (*tr.* make many words). 5. Tell me what you think I am (*tr.* what for you hold¹⁵ me). You do not know what the conversation¹⁶ is about.¹⁷ 6. I do not know whether I shall like¹⁸ it.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ¹ es nützt, it is of use | ¹⁰ <i>tr.</i> It will show itself |
| ² stehen bleiben ^{tr.} (ie, ie), to stop | ¹¹ dienen, ^{tr.} to serve |
| ³ bald | ¹² Herzog, <i>m.</i> |
| ⁴ vorgehen (<i>sep.</i>), to gain | ¹³ traurig, betrübt |
| ⁵ nachgehen (<i>sep.</i>), to lose | ¹⁴ glücklich |
| ⁶ man hat mir gesagt, <i>or</i> erzählt | ¹⁵ halten (hielt, gehalten) |
| ⁷ sich freuen über, froh sein über, | ¹⁶ Rede, <i>f.</i> |
| to be glad at | ¹⁷ wovon |
| ⁸ wollen, to want ⁹ sich zeigen | ¹⁸ gefallen (<i>with the dat.</i>), to like |

ON RULE 38.—LESSON XXXIII.

V.—1. The proposal¹ which the count made me is not worth much. 2. He won² a great deal of³ money which I did not⁴ know of.⁵ 3. I should like (*imperf.*) to have⁶ such a⁷ house as your brother lives in.⁸ It was in⁹ the time when Charles I. lived. On the spot¹⁰ where Troy¹¹ once¹² stood, there are now cornfields.¹³

- | | |
|---|--|
| ¹ Vorschlag, <i>m.</i> , Anerbieten, <i>n.</i> | ⁷ ein solches, solch' ein |
| ² gewinnen (gewann, gewonnen) | ⁸ bewohnen, ^{tr.} to live in |
| ³ sehr viel, eine Menge | ⁹ zu ¹⁰ Stelle, <i>f.</i> |
| ⁴ nichts | ¹¹ Troja |
| ⁵ wissen von, to know of | ¹² ehemals |
| ⁶ haben mögen, to like to have | ¹³ Kornfeld, <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> Kornfelder) |

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES TO LESSON XXXIV.

VI.—1. Go where [the] duty¹ calls you. 2. It is a long time² since I saw you. 3. I shall have departed before my brother knows the affair. 4. While you are waiting for an answer³ from the countess,⁴ you lose⁵ too much time. The noble knight⁶ played⁷ [so long] till he had lost all. When (wie) he made a sign⁸ with his (the⁹) finger,¹⁰ the door opened.¹¹ Who does not learn whilst (indem) he is teaching? 5. His happiness¹² was greater than he had desired. As (wie) the master so the scholar. This boy looks¹³ exactly¹⁴ like his father. The upright¹⁵ man speaks as he thinks. 6. I cannot go to the theatre¹⁶ to-night, as I have just received an invitation¹⁷ to an evening-party.¹⁸ 7. The hat is not good enough¹⁹ to wear [it]. You ought to behave²⁰ yourself better, so that your parents²¹ and masters may be satisfied with you. Eat that you may (in order to) live, but do not live that you may eat. 8. The nobleman²² saluted²³ you, 'at the same time' (indem) bowing²⁴ (*tr.* he bowed). The ambassador²⁵ looked¹³ as if he were ill. Speak so that you may be understood (*tr.* one may be able to understand you). The more you give this beggar the more he wants.²⁶ 9. Although the sea²⁷ separates²⁸ us still we are friends and brothers.

¹ Pflicht, *f.*² Add her³ Antwort, *f.*⁴ Gräfin, *f.* (*derived from Graf*)⁵ verlieren (*verlor, verloren*)⁶ Ritter, *m.*⁷ spielen, *to play*⁸ winken, *to make a sign*⁹ The article is used instead of the possessive when the possessor cannot be mistaken¹⁰ Finger, *m.*¹¹ sich öffnen, *to open, get open*¹² Glück, *n.*¹³ aussehen, *to look* ¹⁴ ganz¹⁵ aufrichtig, *recht[schaffen]*¹⁶ Theater, *n.*¹⁷ Einladung, *f.*¹⁸ Abendgesellschaft, *f.*¹⁹ genug (*indeclinable*)²⁰ sich betragen²¹²¹ Eltern, *pl.*²² Edelmann, *m.* (*pl. Edelleute in a collective sense; pl. Edel-männer in a distributive sense*)²³ grüßen, *to greet, salute (to take off, or touch, one's hat)*²⁴ sich verbeugen, eine Verbeugung machen, *to bow, make a bow*²⁵ Gesandte, *m.*²⁶ haben wollen, *to want to have*²⁷ sea, die See, der Ocean

the lake, der See

²⁸ scheiden²¹ (*ie, ie*), *to separate*

HOW TO RENDER ENGLISH PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

VII.—1. On going (*tr.* when I went^(*)) into the shop,¹ I met² your cousin with two other (noch zwei) ladies. 2. I met your cousin going into the shop with two other ladies. 3. Whilst standing at the window, I can see all the people in the street. 4. I see all the people in the street, standing at my window. 5. When standing at the door of the house, we could see all the people pass.³ 6. Not having any more paper,⁴ I cannot give you any. 7. As it snows and rains, we cannot go for a walk. 8. Being ill, I sent for the physician⁵ living next door. 9. Having done⁶ his business,⁷ he left (*abreisen*) by the next train. 10. The messenger,⁸ having given me the money, went away without waiting for an answer. 11. Having written my exercise,⁹ I copied¹⁰ it again. 12. I am sure¹¹ of his having said so. 13. A man that does his duty¹² serves¹³ his master well. 14. I wonder at¹⁴ your sister staying out so long. 15. Knowing that you know the Count of Roden, will you, please, introduce¹⁵ me to him? With the greatest pleasure.¹⁶ 16. The wind being favourable,¹⁷ we set sail.¹⁸

(*) *Observe*, the English present participle, being often used to express *time, cause, reason, &c.* must be replaced in German by one of the conjunctions (Lesson XXXIV.), with the proper tense of the verb; thus 'on going into the house, I met your brother,' is translated 'als ich in's Haus ging, begegnete ich Ihrem Herrn Bruder.'

¹ Laden, *m.* (*pl.* Läden)

die Laden, the shutters

² einem begegnen, *to meet one*
einen antreffen¹¹ (*sep.*)

³ vorbeigehen¹² (*sep.*), to go past

⁴ Papier, *n.*

⁵ Arzt, *m.* (*pl.* Aerzte)

⁶ abmachen¹³ (*sep.*), to do, finish

⁷ *Pl. of Geschäft, n.*

⁸ Bote, *m.*

⁹ Aufgabe, *f.*

¹⁰ abschreiben¹⁴ (*sep.*), to copy

¹¹ dessen gewiß sein, or es ganz gewiß wissen

¹² Pflicht, *f.*, Schuldigkeit, *f.*

¹³ dienen, *to serve*

¹⁴ sich wundern über, to wonder at

¹⁵ to introduce (a person to another), (einen dem andern)

vorstellen (*sep.*; with a dat.)

¹⁶ Vergnügen, *n.*

¹⁷ günstig

¹⁸ die Segel aufspannen (*sep.*), to set sail

Note.—The principal separable particles are—the *prepositions* mit, nach, bei, von, zu, entgegen, aus, an, auf, vor; the *adjectives* frei, gleich, los, wieder, wahr; the *noun* Statt; the *adverbs* ab, dar, ein, empor, fehl, fort, heim, überein, vorbei, weg, wieder, zurück, zusammen, her, and hin; the *compounds* of her, hin, vor, as, herüber, hingu, vorüber, &c.

ON SOME ADJECTIVES.

VIII.—1. It is [a] mere¹ talk,² and nothing else.³ His feet are bare.¹ He possesses (besitzen) nothing³ but merely (als bloß) a small house and a little garden. 2. The man who talks only¹ [der] seldom⁴ acts.⁵ The mere talking⁶ is of no use.⁷ 3. The beggar sleeps on the bare¹ ground.⁸ 4. We eat dry⁹ bread. Your hopes¹⁰ (*sing.*) are vain.⁹ 5. It is [a] vain⁹ talk. It is all¹¹ nonsense.¹² 6. [The] Women are vain.⁹ He is a vain man. 7. The ice is smooth.¹³ It is a rough¹⁴ and dry¹⁵ wind. 8. Your friend is a rough¹⁶ fellow.¹⁷ He is very bold.¹⁸ 9. Your boys are impertinent.¹⁹ It is nothing but¹¹ water. 10. An impertinent fellow. Your sister looks (*tr.* is) pale.²⁰ Is she ill? 11. Your dress is 'a' light red.²¹ It is very thin.²² It is all¹¹ wool.

¹ bloß	¹² dummes Zeug, <i>n.</i> , Unsinn, <i>m.</i>
² Geschwätz, <i>n.</i>	¹³ glatt
³ weiter nichts	¹⁴ rau
⁴ selten	¹⁵ trocken
⁵ etwas thun, to act, do anything	¹⁶ grob
⁶ Sagen, <i>n.</i>	¹⁷ Kerl, <i>m.</i>
⁷ macht es nicht, is of no use	¹⁸ dreist, fed, Kühn
⁸ Erbe, <i>f.</i>	¹⁹ frech, verwegen
⁹ eitel	²⁰ blaß
¹⁰ Hoffnung, <i>f.</i>	²¹ blaßroth
¹¹ lauter, nichts als	²² dünn

ON SOME ADJECTIVES.

IX.—1. It is getting very dark.¹ I think it is going to rain. It was dark² all the day. 2. It is pitch dark.³ What a dim⁴ light. 3. It looks very gloomy.⁵ It was getting dusk⁵ when we came home. 4. We are sitting in the dark. It is a light⁶ evening. 5. It will be getting light.⁷ What a bright⁸ day. She is very cheerful.⁸ 6. The sky⁹ looks clear.¹⁰ The water is not clear;¹⁰ it is very muddy.⁴ 7. Have you any new-laid¹¹ eggs? No, we have not; but we have fresh¹¹ butter. 8. Are there any new¹² vegetables (*Gemüse*, *n. sing.*)?

¹ finster	⁷ licht
² dunkel	⁸ heiter
³ stockfinster	⁹ Himmel, <i>m.</i>
⁴ trübe	¹⁰ klar
⁵ düster; dusk, dämmerig	¹¹ frisch
⁶ hell	¹² jung

I don't know. 9. Do you sell new¹¹ milk? Yes, we do (*add sell some*). 10. Have you any new¹³ books? No, I have none. 11. This is an old¹⁴ coat of mine (*tr. one of my old coats*). It is very shabby,¹⁵ but it is of strong¹⁶ material.¹⁷ 12. The cake¹⁸ is very light.¹⁹ It is too sweet.²⁰ 13. We have had a blue²¹ sky⁹ all the week. Yes, the weather was very fine.²² 14. A fine²³ thread.²⁴ Pure²³ gold. A refined²³ taste.²⁵

¹⁸ neu¹⁴ alt¹⁵ schäbig, abgenutzt¹⁶ derb, dauerhaft¹⁷ Zeug, *m.*¹⁸ Kuchen, *m.*¹⁹ locker²⁰ süß²¹ blau²² schön²³ fein²⁴ Faden, *m.* (*pl. Fäden*)²⁵ Geschmack, *m.*ON ADVERBS.⁽³⁸⁾

⁽³⁸⁾ *Observe*, that adverbs are placed before adjectives and participles, and after the principal verb in the present or imperfect tense. They should be always placed before the word which they are intended to qualify.

X.—1. I have written only¹ a few lines.² 2. I have only been writing a little. 3. We have not seen the lady. 4. The king has received³ the ambassador most graciously.⁴ 5. My brother was not received⁵ in the best manner.⁶ 6. Be so good as to read⁷ this letter, which I received to-day. 7. Pray, give⁸ me the large knife, and bring me a glass of water, if you please.⁹ 8. I regret¹⁰ not being able to do more. 9. He declined¹¹ in a very polite manner.¹² 10. He was uncommonly¹³ polite.¹⁴ 11. The dress will be (kosten) fifteen dollars at the most.¹⁵ 12. We shall probably¹⁶ start¹⁷ the day after to-morrow.¹⁸ 13. The¹⁹ oftener²⁰ you read good books the¹⁹ more you will improve.²¹ 14. The longer I

¹ nur² Zeile, *f.*³ empfangen (*insep.*), to receive⁴ auf's gnädigste⁵ aufnehmen (*sep.*), to receive⁶ zum besten⁷ *tr.* read kindly (kindly, gefälligst)⁸ *tr.* give me kindly⁹ if you please, gefälligst¹⁰ bedauernⁿ, to regret¹¹ sich bedanken, to decline, thank¹² auf's höflichste¹³ äußerst, außerordentlich, ungem.

mein

¹⁴ höflich¹⁵ höchstens¹⁶ wahrscheinlich¹⁷ abreißen, ⁿ abfahrenⁿ (*sep.*)¹⁸ übermorgen¹⁹ the . . . the, je . . . desto,

je . . . je

²⁰ öfter, häufiger²¹ sich vervollkommen (*insep.*), orfortschreiten (*sep.*)

know him the better I like²² him. 15. You write rather²³ quickly.²⁴ We should neither read nor write hurriedly.²⁵ 16. I told you so [it] once,²⁶ I shall not tell you a second time.²⁷ 17. I called for you twice²⁸ in vain.²⁹ 18. Will you have any more of these apples? Yes, certainly.³⁰ Give me two more.³¹

²² leiden mögen, to like

²³ ziemlich, ein wenig

²⁴ rasch, schnell

²⁵ in der Eile, mit Uebereilung

²⁶ schon einmal

²⁷ zum zweiten Male

²⁸ zweimal

²⁹ vergebens, vergeblich, umsonst

³⁰ ja wohl, gewiß

³¹ noch zwei

ON 'auf' AND 'offen;' 'her' AND 'hin.'

XI.—1. Please to open (aufmachen⁽³⁹⁾) the door. The door is open; I opened it. 2. Open⁽³⁹⁾ your book. It is open. 3. Unlock the door. It is unlocked. 4. She is going there.⁽⁴⁰⁾ He was coming here. 5. Are you coming from town? No, I am going there. 6. He told me to come in. I was told to go out. Come in! Go out! Go up! Come up! Go down! 7. Your father called me out when I was going in. 8. I did not do it before (vorher). Do not tell me afterwards (nachher) you had no time. She did tell you so before. 9. Is the chamber-door (Kammerthür, f.) open?

(³⁹) Observe the force of the adverb auf in aufmachen, to open; aufschließen, to unlock; aufschlagen, ein Buch, to open a book, &c. It expresses the reverse of offen sein, to be open; as, die Thür steht offen, the door is open.

(⁴⁰) Observe the marked difference between the adverbs her, hither, and hin, hence; viz. :—

1. Her denotes 'motion or direction to a place or person,' hin denotes 'motion from a place, away from a person;' thus, er geht hin, he is going there; er kommt her, he is coming here. They cannot always be rendered into English, as, er kommt von der Stadt her, he is coming from town.
2. When prefixed to prepositions—as, herein, hinein, into; heraus, hinaus, up; herunter, hinunter, down—they retain their proper force; thus, komm' herein, come in! geh' hinaus, go out! When subjoined to prepositions—as, vorher, before; nachher, after—they stand for vordem, nachdem, and do not indicate motion or direction. In the former case, regard must always be had to the speaker; as, er rief ihn heraus, he called him out (to him); er rief ihn herein, he called him in (to him).
3. Verbs compounded with her or hin, or the compounds herein, hinunter, &c. are always separable.

ON 'man,' 'dann,' 'wann.'

XII.—1. People⁽⁴¹⁾ say that your very unfortunate brother died two years ago. Can it be possible what you say? One⁽⁴¹⁾ can hardly believe it. 2. One is far (*bei weitem*) happier when one is contented. 3. Do you know when⁽⁴²⁾ the baron and the baroness will come? I⁽⁴¹⁾ have not been told when they will come; I should think at half-past seven. 4. One cannot hear one's⁽⁴¹⁾ own voice (*hört, n.*). Be quiet! 5. I believe that somebody⁽⁴¹⁾ wants to speak to you. I must go, I am expected.⁽⁴¹⁾ 6. People take (*halten für*) your wife's brother for an artist. One often thinks oneself more prudent than one is. 7. The nobleman's property is greater than is (man) believed. No, it is not. 8. If one loses one's best friend, one (*dat.*) is sorry [*'for' it*] (*leid thun*). 9. It is far better to risk (*auf's Spiel setzen*) one's money than one's life or honour (*Ehre, f.*). 10. One can only be praised [then]⁽⁴²⁾ if⁽⁴²⁾ one has done (*machen*) one's work. 11. I do not remember (*sich erinnern*) when⁽⁴²⁾ I had the honour of making your acquaintance (*Befanntschafft, f.*).

(⁴¹) *Observe*, that the English *passive* (as, 'I am told') must frequently be rendered by the indefinite pronoun 'man,' denoting one, we, you, they, somebody, man, people, or any person in general, *followed* by the verb in the *active* voice and *third* person singular; thus, *man hat mir erzählt*.

'*Man*' being indeclinable, its genitive is replaced by *eines*, of one; the dative by *einem*, to one, and the accusative by *einen*, one.

'One's,' before a noun, is rendered by *sein*; 'oneself,' by *sich selbst*.

(⁴²) *Observe*, that 'dann, then, at that time,' and 'wann, when, at what time,' are adverbs of time, and must not be confounded with the conjunctions 'denn, for' (reason), and 'wenn, if' (conditional).

XIII.—DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY.¹

A student² once³ asked⁴ one of his fellow-students⁵ to be so kind as to lend⁶ him a certain book. But the latter⁷ did not like⁸ to lend his books, and answered, 'I never let⁹ my books go¹⁰ out of my room,¹¹ but if you will come and read

¹ Wie du mir, so ich dir.

² Student, *m.*

³ einmal

⁴ beg, bitten² (*a, e*)

⁵ Mitstudent, *m.*

⁶ leihen, verleihen² (*ie, ie*)

⁷ dieser, der andere

⁸ gern mögen, to like

⁹ erlauben daß, allow that, or lassen

¹⁰ kommen

¹¹ Stube, *f.*

it in my study,¹² you are quite welcome¹³ to do so the whole day 'long.'

A few days afterwards,¹⁴ the disobliging¹⁵ student could not get his fire to burn,¹⁶ and 'so' sent¹⁷ to his fellow-student to borrow¹⁸ his bellows¹⁹ for a minute. But the latter replied,²⁰ 'that he never allowed⁹ his bellows¹⁹ to go¹⁰ out of his room, but if Mr. Stone would come and use²¹ them in his room, he was quite welcome to do so the whole day long.'

¹² Stubirftube, *f.*

¹³ willkommen sein, to be welcome

¹⁴ nachher, *or tr.* after a few, *&c.*

¹⁵ ungeschicklich

¹⁶ in Brand bekommen

¹⁷ schicken, *v.* to send

¹⁸ leihen, borrow

¹⁹ Blasebalg, *m.* bellows

²⁰ antworten *(insep.)*, to reply

²¹ benutzen

XIV.—A THIEF OUTWITTED.¹

In America, a thief² once went into a shop to buy some wool. When the wool had been weighed out,³ and put⁴ into a bag,⁵ the shopkeeper⁶ went to the shop next door to get change.⁷ The thief, who thought that no one saw him, took the opportunity⁸ to put a large cheese into his bag. But the shopkeeper had seen all,⁹ and when he gave the man his change, he took hold¹⁰ of the bag, exclaiming: ¹¹ 'I must have made a mistake!' ¹² 'Oh no!' ¹³ said the other, ¹⁴ 'I am sure, you have not.' 'Well, well,' ¹⁵ said the shopkeeper, 'we can easily ¹⁶ weigh it again.' ¹⁷ So saying, he put the bag into the scales.¹⁸ 'There!' said he, 'I told you so, I have made a mistake of nearly¹⁹ twenty pounds. But if you don't want the whole, I can take some out²⁰ again.' 'No, no!' ¹³ said the thief, who was afraid²¹ that the cheese would be found, 'I will take²² the whole;' and so he had to pay²³ for his cheese the high price of wool.

¹ Der überlistete Dieb ² Dieb, *m.*

³ abwiegen (wog ab, abgewogen)

⁴ stecken

⁵ Sack, *m.* ⁶ Krämer, *m.*

⁷ kleines Geld zu holen, *or* das Geld zu wechseln

⁸ die Gelegenheit wahrnehmen, to take the opportunity

⁹ dem Allen zusehen, *or* Alles mit ansehen, to see all

¹⁰ anfassen, aufheben (hob auf, aufgehoben)

¹¹ ausrufen *(sep.)*, to exclaim

¹² Versehen, *n.*

¹³ nein

¹⁴ andere ¹⁵ gut

¹⁶ leicht

¹⁷ noch einmal wiegen

¹⁸ auf, *or* in, die Waage legen

¹⁹ beinahe

²⁰ herausnehmen *st*

²¹ bange

²² nehmen *st*

²³ bezahlen

APPENDIX II.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.*

GERMAN, the modern representative of High German, or what grammarians term New High German, is the literary and conversational language of about forty millions in the centre of Europe. Its progress during the last three centuries has been signalised by few changes in the language itself, and in the main it is still the same as that used by Luther in his translation of Scripture. Its orthography might be simplified, and of late, many changes have been effected in that direction, but the new orthography not having become generally used, it would be premature to introduce all the alterations into this book.

The German language inherits a power of assimilation only little inferior to that of English, and affords remarkable facility for forming new words and compounds, similar to what we see in Greek. It possesses a far greater stock of words than any other modern language, and would, like the English, be eminently adapted to become a universal language if its mode of inflection and construction were less complicated.

The more a language becomes simplified in its grammar the more it will be adapted for the common intercourse of nations. In all modern languages may be noticed a tendency to throw off the inflections, and to substitute for them a system of auxiliaries and particles. Thus, for instance, the possessive case in vernacular German is now generally rendered

* One often meets with such strange and mistaken notions as to the origin and character of the German language that the author was induced to append this brief account of the language, more for the perusal of teachers, and more advanced students, than for students in general.

by the possessive pronoun *sein* and *ihr* (although this practice is repudiated by fastidious grammarians in classical German), or by means of a preposition with the dative or accusative case. Other instances might be cited, but they are too few and too insignificant to promise a rapid change in the aspect of the German language. There always will remain a certain system of inflection by means of endings, and by inflection of the root-vowel.* The latter especially presents some difficulty to the learner, as there is nothing analogous to it either in French or English. The German accidence, once divested of its philosophical dress, is not so difficult a study as is generally imagined. On the other hand, the study of German without

* By *vowel inflection* or *softening* we understand the varying or modifying of the vowel sound. An inflected vowel is, therefore, the variation or modification of the sound of the original vowel. The inflected vowel is indicated by putting two dots or a small *e* over the original vowel; thus we have *ä, ö, ü, äu*, the inflections of *a, o, u, au*.

The sound characteristic of the inflected vowel was originally caused by the vowel *i* of the termination, the *i* being in Old High German, and in the early Middle High German, employed in endings of inflection, to form the cases of nouns and the persons of verbs, where we now use *t*. This *i* of the termination then produced by blending or fusing with the sound of the radical vowel the inflected vowel sound; thus, (Old High German) '*gast*;' plural nominative, '*gesti*' (for '*gasti*'), or, in modern German, *Gäste*. In Old High German we find two vowels inflected, especially *a*; in Middle High German we have no less than eight inflections, while in the Gothic language we have none.

In modern German the vowel inflection is observed in forming—

1. The plural of *many* nouns, as *Wach*, *pl. Wächte* (Lessons IV. and V.);
2. The comparative and superlative of a *limited* number of adjectives, as *alt, älter, ältest* (Lesson IX.);
3. The second and third persons singular of the present of a *few* strong verbs, as *trage, trägtst, trägt* (Lesson XXI.);
4. The subjunctive imperfect of strong verbs from the indicative, as *sähe*, from *sah* (Lesson XXXVI.);
5. *Derivatives*, viz.:—
 - a. Diminutives, as *Gräulein*, from *Frau*;
 - b. Feminine appellations of persons and animals from the masculine nouns, as *Gräfin*, from *Graf*;
 - c. Abstract names, as *Kälte*, from *kalt*;
 - d. Adjectives in *ig, icht, isch, and lich*, from substantives, as *mächtigt*, from *Macht*;
 - e. *Masculines* in *er*, as *Länzer*, from *Lanz*.

the assistance of grammar is productive of no lasting knowledge.

German being one of the most phonotypically spelt of the tongues of Europe, the pronunciation may be readily acquired.

No other modern language affords so many materials for facilitating the study of German as the English, comprising upwards of 21,000 words of purely Anglo-Saxon origin. If teachers of German pointed out, and students kept in view, the progress of changes which English words have undergone, and how new forms are strung and held together, as it were, by invisible threads, much useless labour would be avoided, and, instead of the study of German being a heavy task-work for the memory, it might be made an intellectual and mentally stimulating employment.

The greatest difficulty of German will be found in the construction of sentences, and in the idioms, with which the language abounds.* A certain place is assigned to every word in the sentence, and from the laws by which the order of words is ruled there is no deviation; thus, for example, the infinitive, or participle, in compound tenses, is invariably put last in an independent sentence. The sentence 'I have not given the book to your brother to-day, but I shall give it him

* *A mere literal rendering of any German idiom (as, for instance, to come off with a whole skin, mit ganzer or heiler Haut davon kommen), however desirable for the sake of grammatical analysis, does not bring the student any nearer to the real 'meaning' of the expression, which is always best conveyed by some corresponding idiomatical expression in English (thus the above ought to be rendered by 'to come off safe'). As students of German have to rely to a great extent on their dictionary for the accurate rendering of any idiom, it will be well to draw attention to a work recently published, 'A Practical German Dictionary, by the Rev. W. L. Blackley, M.A., and Dr. Friedländer,' which, being originally designed for English students, and rendering the German idioms by their English equivalents, is greatly calculated to facilitate the study of German. The English-German part of that dictionary deserves, however, special mention. The explanations being given in English, and not in German, as is usually the case, it will be of great assistance to students who, having gone through all the English exercises in this Grammar, may take up any piece of English prose composition for translation into German.*

to-morrow,' would be in German, 'I have to your brother the book to-day not given, but I shall it him to-morrow give,' which sounds perfectly unintelligible to English ears. To mention one of the most common idioms: '*ein Viertel auf drei*,' literally, '*a quarter to three*,' means, that it is a quarter past two; or, '*dreiviertel drei*,' literally, '*three quarters to three*,' means, that it is a quarter to three. Any difference in the idiom of two languages naturally arises from a difference in the mind of the people. The German mind conceives the hand of a clock proceeding on its way towards *three*, and reasons thus: After having gone fifteen steps or minutes, the traveller has accomplished one quarter of his way to three; after having made thirty steps, he has accomplished half of his way to three, and so on. Thus every language possesses a system of ideas of its own—the *genius* of the language—a something belonging to its essence, and a condition of its substantiality. The character of a nation is again reflected in the genius of its language. In the self-subsisting unmallable nature of the German suffixes and affixes, which, when joined on to words, never blend or fuse with them, but preserve their original force intact, as in the case of the separable particles of compound verbs, we see, for instance, the stiff conservative character of the German people. In the philosophical train of thoughts, which predominates in almost every German writer, we discover the general tendency of the German mind. Leibnitz was right in saying, 'German seems to be the daughter of philosophy.'

'Much of the haziness of conception and mistiness of expression, so frequently attributed to German authors, arises generally not from defects in the thought or idiom itself, but more from the circumstance that most other European languages are inferior to German in power of philosophical expression, and also from the fault of translators, who do not strip the idea of its peculiar German dress, and re-clothe it in a garb in all respects familiar to their readers. The more *thorough* our knowledge of a foreign language is the more

difficult we find it to translate into our own, with some degree of faithfulness and accuracy, anything that lies beyond the common run of thought.*

German, in a general sense (that is, all the dialects and languages of Teutonic origin taken as a whole), belongs to an original type of speech, known as the Aryan, or Indo-European, family, the chief varieties of which are the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lettic, or Lithuanian, and the Teutonic languages.

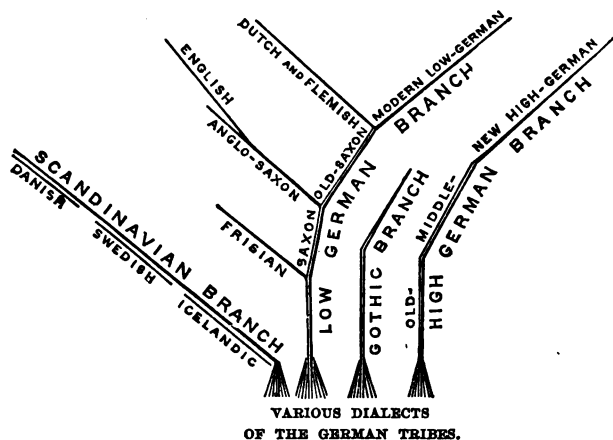
As the languages of all the Teutonic nations bear a strong sisterly likeness, not merely in their roots, or in the general aspect of their words, but in the whole of their forms and inflections, and as there are said to be among the different tribes of Germanic origin such features of mutual resemblance as to demonstrate their original identity in all the material elements of national existence, it has generally been supposed that, at some time before the Christian era, and in some locality or other, *one common and uniform* German or Teutonic language must have existed, from which, as from a common centre, all the existing dialects of that name have radiated and diverged. Such a supposition may be admitted for the sake of grammatical analysis, but it becomes mischievous as soon as the grammatical abstraction is invested with an historical reality.

There probably never was a single and uniform Teutonic language; at least, it cannot be proved. The Germans first appear in history as a semi-nomadic race, displaying a host of separate tribes, clans, and families, each one independent of the other, and speaking a dialect of its own, sometimes with the features peculiar to High German, sometimes with those peculiar to Low German, but as yet neither one nor the other. Thus the ancient Germans lived on for centuries, each tribe going his own way, without troubling himself much about

* *Dublin Review*, July 1864.

the other. But in times of common danger, or of a joint enterprise, we find a number of these tribes banded together in a confederacy, at the head of which a tribe that had become more powerful than the rest took its position, and bestowed its name and some of its peculiarities of its dialect on the other tribes that had been subjugated, or had joined the confederacy of their own accord, until again this new tribe, after its dissolution or loss of power, was absorbed in another tribe that had grown strong meanwhile. Thus arose different confederacies and nationalities, as that of the Franks, which laid the foundation of the empire of Charlemagne; and 'as we find a powerful empire formed from a multitude of entirely independent tribes' so in like manner, from a multiplicity of dialects, there arose a single uniform national language, the High German (*Hochdeutsch*), which became the literary and official language of the Franconian empire. But it cannot be proved that a uniform and *primitive* High German language was the source from which sprang the Old, Middle, and New High German languages, together with the Alemannic, Swabian, Bavarian, and Franconian dialects; nor is there any clear evidence to show that there existed at any time a uniform and *primitive* Low German language. We cannot altogether derive Frisian, Dutch, Anglo-Saxon, the old Saxon, Flemish, or modern Low German dialects from the ancient Low German (*Niederdeutsch*). All we can say is this: as there were various tribes, clans, and families, before there was a distinct nation so there was a multiplicity of dialects before there was a national language.* These various dialects gave in the course of time rise to four distinct varieties, or branches, of Teutonic speech—the Scandinavian, Low German, Gothic, and High German—which, together with their minor branches, occupy a co-ordinate position, viz.:—

* Max Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language*. This admirable work should be studied by every teacher of the German language, and would be of great use to the more advanced student.



The *Scandinavian branch* consists of three literary languages, those of Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland. Its earliest literary documents are the two 'Eddas.'

The *Low German branch* includes the languages in the north, or the lowlands, of Germany — the Frisian, Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, Dutch, Flemish, and modern Low German, or *Plattdeutsch* (i.e. *Plain German*).

The *Frisian* language had a literature as early as the twelfth century, and still lives in its former purity in many secluded parts of the country which formed the western portion of the former kingdom of Hanover, now annexed by Prussia; the majority of the people, however, speak a modern dialect of the Old Frisian language. The oldest literary document of *Low German* is the Christian epic 'Héliand,' i.e. Saviour, written in the Old Saxon dialect, which was spoken in the country between the Elbe and the Rhine, and which continued to be the national language of these districts to the end of the sixteenth century. A comparison of the Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon dialects leaves no doubt as to their common origin. The term 'Saxon language' is applied to both dialects before they were two distinct languages.

A critical understanding of English, such as an Englishman should have, is hardly possible without some knowledge of Anglo-Saxon; and the works written in this language afford some gems of thought, as well as much useful history.

The *Dutch* is still a national and literary language, though confined to a small area.

The *Flemish* has been considerably encroached upon by the French, though not yet extinguished.

The 'Plattdeutſch,' or *modern Low German*, besides having a literature of its own, is even now the colloquial language of the peasantry and working classes, chiefly in the North of Germany; the language spoken by the common people of the South consists of dialects of High German, and must not be mistaken for Low German.

The *Gothic language* is still extant in some fragments of a translation of the Bible, which is amongst the earliest records of German literature. Gothic has been mistaken by some grammarians for the original source of Teutonic speech, as being the only one of these four parallel branches that can be traced back to the fourth century, whereas the others are lost to our sight previous to the eighth century.

The *High German language*, which took its rise with the empire of Charlemagne, comprises three periods, or stages, of existence—the Old, Middle, and New High German. The Old High German period dates from the seventh century; the Middle High German commences with the twelfth century. Middle High German literature flourished under the Hohenstaufens as emperors of Germany; and Swabia being their native country, the language bears eminently the type of the Swabian dialect. The grand national epics of this time are 'Der Nibelunge liet, der Nibelunge nôt,' and 'Gudrun,' both written in the thirteenth century.

The New High German period commences with the Reformation, in the fifteenth century, and the modern High German language (in England simply termed 'German') owes *its present position* and importance as the literary and con-

versational language of all Germany to the influence of the great German Reformer, Dr. Martin Luther, who, in his numerous writings, and especially in his translation of the Scriptures, made use of the dialect which at that time was spoken in the law-courts.

Since Luther's time, German literature has steadily advanced; it rose to the highest perfection in the last century, the time of Lessing, Göthe, and Schiller. The object of Lessing's life was to create a national literature; and he did create it. He was the first German who gave to German literature its national tendencies and physiognomy. Klopstock had made it English, Wieland had made it French, Lessing made it German. The two greatest poets and dramatists that Germany ever produced are Schiller and Göthe. In order fully to appreciate and understand their works, they must be studied in the original.

There are now in the German language works of the highest merit in every branch of literature, the power of perusing which will amply reward the toil of acquiring German.

In concluding this article, a tribute is due to the memory of Jacob Grimm, who died in September 1863, the greatest philologist in a country greatest in philology. What progress philology has made beyond the confines of classical lore is due to him. Rising above the triviality of the model Latin Grammar, he was the first to treat of language as an historical science, showing the progressive evolution of a nation's mind. The four volumes of his 'German Grammar' worked a revolution in the grammar of every people. He composed a chronological account of almost every grammatical form; he showed the growth of language, the change of views it implied, and the goal it was tending to. He was the first to discover the fundamental law of comparative philology, on the ground of which arose an entire science of the highest importance for psychological, philosophical, and historical purposes. The regular interchange of sound between German, Greek,

and Latin, first noticed by him, became the cornerstone upon which Herr Bopp built his famous system of comparative grammar. Grimm published, besides his grammar and dictionary, a history of the German language, a variety of essays, treatises, and fairy-tales. Language with him being one exponent only of national life, he endeavoured to trace and lay open the sources of that instinctive and unconscious feeling which, prevailing in early times of humanity, alike engendered a national speech, religion, and poetry.*

* *Some of the materials for the above essay have been derived from 'Lectures on the Science of Language,' by Professor Max Müller, M.A.; Professor Döllinger's 'Gentile and Jew'; the 'Dublin Review,' July 1864; from an article on Grimm, which, at the time of his death, appeared in one of the daily papers, and from 'A Lecture on the German and English Languages,' by the Rev. A. Löwy.*

APPENDIX III.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

(Supplementary.)

TO BE USED WITH THE GERMAN EXERCISES.

stands for *page*; R. for *Rule*; Voc. for *Vocabulary*; Obs. for *variation*.]

A

Abend, *m.* evening
 auch, *conj.* but
 abgehen, *part.* departed, set out
 abgehen (sep.), to depart, set off,
 out
 alles, everything (from aller,
 alle)
 . 20, R. 18
 also, therefore
 alt, old
 auf, for an dem, on the, p. 71,
 s. 28
 ankommen, *part.* arrived, come
 , Annie
 antworten, answered, geantwortet=
 to answer, reply
 , *m.* apple, *pl.* Äpfel
 essen, to eat, p. 45
 auch, *conj.* & *adv.* also, too, even,
 s. 14, Obs. 17
 auf, *prep.* on, upon, up
 aufgehen (sep.), to get up
 , *n.* eye, p. 12, R. 9
 aus, out
 (sich) werden, to become of

B

balde, soon
 bitten, from bitten, p. 45
 , from bitten, p. 45
 , *m.* peasant, small farmer,
 (gen. des Bauers, in ver-

nacular German sometimes des
 Bauren; Vogelbauer, *m.* & *n.*
 bird-cage)

Baum, *m.* tree, *pl.* Bäume

Bäume, *pl.* of Baum

beantworten, to give an answer
 to a letter, question, &c.

Bediener, *m.* footman, man-servant

bei, at, near, with

befand mich, *imperf.* of sich be-
 finden

Berg, *m.* mountain

Berlin, *n.* city of Berlin

beste (der, die, das), the best, *super.*
 of gut

besser, *compar.* better

befuchen, to visit, call upon, pay
 a visit

Bettler, *m.* beggar

bewegen, from bewegen, p. 45

Bild, *n.* picture, image, *pl.* Bilder
 bitten (a, e), to beg, ask

bleiben, blieb, geblieben, to remain,
 stop, stay

bliebst, from bleiben, p. 49

blitzen, to flash, lighten

Blume, *f.* flower

Blüthe, *f.* bloom, blossom

bot, *imperf.* of bieten, bot, geboten,
 to offer

brechen, from brechen, to break
 (like sprechen, p. 46)

Brief, *m.* letter, *pl.* Briefe

bringen Sie mir, bring me

Brochüre, or Broschüre, *f.* pamphlet

Brob, or Brot, *n.* bread, loaf
 Bruder, *m.* brother
 Buch, *n.* book, *pl.* Bücher
 Bücher, *pl.* of Buch

Chaise, *f.* chaise
 Champagner, *m.* champagne
 Charlata'n, *m.* quack
 Charlotte, or Charlotte, *f.* Charlotte
 Charpie', *f.* lint
 Chef, *m.* chief, head
 Chocola'de, or Chocolate, *f.* chocolate
 Chor, *m.* chorus, choir
 Chor, *n.* the place where the choir sit

D

da, 1 *adv.* of place, there, present; here
 da, 2 *adv.* of time, then, at that time; thus, wenn er da noch lebt, if he is then alive
 da, 3 *conj.* expressing reason, &c. as, since, because, p. 76
 da, 4 *conj.* expressing coincidence of time, when, at the time when, p. 76
 Dame, *f.* lady (*Engl.* dame)

Dank, *m.* thanks, gratitude
 Einem etwas zu Dank machen, to do anything to one's liking or satisfaction
 darin, p. 75, Obs. 31
 daß, *neuter article*, p. 8
 daß, *demonstrative*, see the footnote, p. 14
 daß, *relative*, p. 34
 daß, *conj.* that, pp. 34, 76
 dazu (for zu dem), to it, p. 75, Obs. 31
 denken, to think, p. 51
 Deutsch, *adj.* German *
 Deutschland, *n.* Germany
 Deutschlands, *gen.* of Germany
 dieß, abbreviation of dieses, p. 14
 dieser, diese, dieses, p. 14
 Dichter, *m.* poet
 doch, then, really, certainly, indeed, &c. p. 54, Obs. 17
 Dorf, *n.* village
 drang, from bringen (a, u), to enter by force, press (like finden, p. 51)
 dünkt, es dünkt mich, it appears to me, I think, &c. p. 66 †

E

eben, just now
 einem, *dat.* of einer, p. 14, R. 10
 einige, a few, *pl.* of einiger, einige
 einiges, some, any
 Em'lie, *f.* Emily

* The adjective deutsch signifies 'known to the people,' 'pertaining to the people,' hence it has also the meaning of popular, native. It is derived from the Gothic word 'thiusdisks,' Old High German 'diutisc,' which became diutsch, deutsch, and deutsch. The Gothic word 'thiusdisks' comes from the noun 'thiuda,' which means 'people.' The word Deutsch (the English 'Dutch') is the proper name for the people which are generally termed Germani, or Germans. It is certain that the ancient Germans themselves did not use the term 'Germani,' or 'Germanen,' originally, but adopted it from the Romans or the Gauls. The word Germani is commonly held to signify 'warlike men,' as derived from 'Geyrman;' but attempts have also been made to explain it from the Celtic, Persian, and Latin signification, as 'brothers,' that is, 'brothers to the Gauls.'

† The forms which we hear in vernacular German, as, mich dünkt, mir dünkt, mir dünkte, &c. are not good grammar.

ch, *adj.* English
f. earth, ground
et, *part.* expected
n. a meal, as dinner and
 der (the eating)
i, *indef. pron.* (if used with-
 out a noun), something, anything
adj. (with a noun), some,
 a little

F

from *fallen*, p. 47
ie, *f.* family
 ready, finished
 om *fallen*, p. 47
 om *fangen*, to catch, Voc.
 II.
, f. bottle
, adj. diligent, industrious
 way, gone, on, off
 aufen, from *fortlaufen*,^t to
 away
, v to ask
issich, *adj.* French
f. woman, wife, Mrs.
, v *sich*, to be glad, rejoice
 fresh
, f. fruit, *pl.* Früchte
adj. early
, before, earlier, some time
 formerly
 from *fahren*, p. 47

G

1 *adj.* all, the whole; 2 *adv.*
 e, entirely
n, m. garden, *pl.* Gärten
portet, *part.* answered, replied
Gie mit, give me
en,^{*} from *fliehen*, p. 49

gefroren, from *frieren*, p. 49
gefunden, *part.* found
gegangen, *part.* gone
gegeben, *part.* given
gegessen, *part.* of *essen*, p. 46, Voc.

XXI.

gehabt, *part.* of *haben*, to have
*gehen*st (*i, a*), to go
gehören, to belong
gehört, belongs
geht, goes
geht's, for *geht es*, from *gehen*
gekauft, *part.* bought, purchased
Geld, *n.* money
gelingen, *part.* of *gelingen*, p. 51
genug, enough
gereist, *part.* of *reisen*, to travel
geritten, from *reiten*, p. 49
gesagt, *part.* told
geschenkt, *part.* given, presented
 with
geschoren, *part.* of *scheren*, p. 45.
geschrieben, *part.* of *schreiben*, p. 49
gesehen, *part.* seen
gesprachen, *part.* spoken to, met
gestanden, from *stehen*, p. 46, Voc.

XXI.

gestern, yesterday
gestern Abend, yesterday evening,
 last night
gethan, from *thun*, Voc. XXI.
getreten, from *treten*, p. 45
getrunken, *part.* of *trinken*, p. 51
gewiß, certainly, surely
geworden, *part.* become, got, from
werden
giebt, from *geben*, p. 45
giebt es, there is, there are
gingen, *imperf.* of *gehen*, *ging*, *ge-*
gangen
Gläser, *pl.* of *Glas*, *n.* glass,
 tumbler

The augment *ge* of the participle past, corresponding to the pre-
 vious particle 'y' in the early English, will be best illustrated by the
 following lines taken at random from Chaucer:—

There was the hart ywont to have his flight . . .

When Hector was ybrought, all fresh yslain, to Troy; . . .

ywont answers to *gewohnt*; *ybrought*, to *gebracht*; *yslain*, to
et or *gefallen*.

glauben,* to believe, think
 golden, gold, of gold
 Göthe, Goethe, the greatest poet
 of Germany (see Appendix II.)
 glücklich, happy
 groß, p. 20, R. 17
 gut, good (better, am besten)

§

halb, *adj.* half
 Hand, *f.* hand, *pl.* Hände, p. 12
 Handschuh, *m.* glove, *pl.* Handschuhe*
 hängen, *third pers. pl. pres.* of
 hangen,* hing, gehangen, to be
 hung up†
 Haus, *n.* house, *pl.* Häuser
 Heinrich, *m.* Henry (*gen.* Heinrichs,
dat. & acc. Heinrich, or Hein-
 richen)
 heiß, hot
 Hemd, *n.* shirt, p. 12, R. 9
 Herr, *m.* gentleman, Mr. (master,
 or lord, see *Bär*), *pl.* Herren
 Herz, *n.* heart, p. 12, R. 9
 heute, to-day
 hielt, *imperf.* of halten (ie, a), to
 hold, keep, p. 47
 schwer halten, to be difficult,
 cause some trouble
 hier, here
 hierbleiben (*sep.*), to stop here, re-
 main here
 hoch, p. 20, R. 17 (höher, der höchste)
 hoffen,* to hope
 hübsch, pretty
 Hüte, *pl.* of Hut, *m.* hat

§

ihr, to her (*dat. of the personal
 pronoun*), p. 30
 Ihr, p. 15, R. 11
 im, for in dem, p. 71, Obs. 28

in, p. 9, Voc. III.
 ist, *present* of *essen*, p. 46, Voc.
 XXI.

§ (Consonant)

ja, *adv.* yes, certainly, surely, p.
 54, Obs. 17
 Jahr, *n.* year, *pl.* Jahre
 jeder, jede, jedes, every, each, p. 14
 jemand, *indef. pron.* somebody (*gen.*
 jemandes, *dat.* jemandem)
 jenem, *dat.* of jener, p. 14
 jener, *m.* p. 14, R. 10
 jenes, *n.* p. 14, R. 10
 jetzt, now, at present
 jung, p. 20, R. 17
 Junge, das, *n.* the young one, i.e.
 animal
 Junge, der, *m.* the young fellow,
 i. e. boy
 jüngste, *superl.* of jung, p. 20, R. 17

§

Kaffee, *m.* coffee
 Kalb, *n.* calf, *pl.* Kälber
 kalt, p. 20, R. 17
 kam, from kommen, p. 45
 Karl, *m.* Charles
 Kaze, *f.* cat
 kaufen,* to buy, purchase
 kein, p. 15, Voc. VI.
 Kind, *n.* child, *pl.* Kinder
 klein, small, little
 Knabe, *m.* boy, *pl.* Knaben
 König, *m.* king
 krank, ill, sick (poorly, unwohl)
 kürzer, from kurz, p. 20, R. 17

§

lag, from liegen, p. 45
 Lande, p. 69, Voc. XXXI.
 lange, *adv.* long, a long time
 länger, from lang, p. 20, R. 17

* Observe that the compound nouns take the gender and declension of their last component.

† Must not be mistaken for hängen,* hängte, gehängt, to hang up, attach to; see p. 44, Obs. 14.

n lesen, p. 45
 e, a), to let, leave, p. 47
 ' to run, p. 47
 ud
 i. life
 to live, be alive
 n. the town of Leipsic
 a famous German fable-
 r and poet (*see* App. II.)
 to learn (*must be distin-*
ed from lehren, " to teach)
 it
 l. people (*die Leute, gen.*
ute, dat. den Leuten)
 p. 28, Voc. XIII.
 ist mir), I am glad of it
 ur, i. e. beloved
 rom lieb
 song, *pl. Lieder*
 rom lassen, p. 47
 raised
 air, atmosphere, *pl. Lüfte*

M

" to make, do
 n, n. (*a diminutive of*
), f. maid), girl, maiden
 38
 ople, they, one, &c. p. 95,
 41
 , p. 14, R. 10
 m. man, *pl. Männer* and

f. Mary
 ore (*viel, mehr, am meisten*)
 f. mile
 15
 m. man (*pl. die Menschen,*
mankind, people)
 h, p. 70
 m. month, *pl. Monate*
adv. to-morrow
 , m. morning
 red, sleepy
 f. mother, p. 12

N

er, p. 70
 , m. neighbour, p. 12

nächst, next
 nächsten, *superl. of nahe*
 nachsuchen, to look after, search
 after
 Nacht, *f. night, pl. Nächte*
 Nadel, *f. needle, pl. Nadeln*
 nahe, near, close, p. 20, R. 17
 näher, *compar. of nahe*
 Nation, *f. nation*
 nein, *adv. no*
 neu, new
 Neues, anything new
 nicht, not
 nicht mehr, no longer
 nichts, nothing, not anything
 niemand, no one, nobody (*gen. nie-*
mandes, dat. niemandem and
niemand)
 noch, still, yet
 nur, only
 Ruß, *f. nut, pl. Rüsse*
 Rüsse, *pl. of Ruß*

O

ober, or
 Ofen, *m. stove, oven, pl. Ofen*
 oft, often, oft upon a time
 Onkel, *m. uncle, pl. die Onkel*

P

Paar, *n. pair, pl. Paare*
 Paris (*pronounce 'Pareece'*), city
 of Paris
 Patient, *m. patient*
 Pferd, *n. horse, pl. Pferde*
 plötzlich, suddenly, all at once
 Pöbel, *m. mob, common people*
 Preussisch, *adj. Prussian*
 Professor, *m. professor, pl. Pro-*
fessoren

Q

Qual, *f. pain, torment, pl. Qualen*
 quälen, *ich, to plague, torment*
 oneself, to work very hard

R

Rath, *m.* advice, council
*rathen** (ie, a), to counsel, advise
Recht, *n.* right, p. 17, Voc. VII.
reich, rich
reif, ripe, p. 13 Voc. V.
rief, *imperf.* of *rufen* (ie, u), p. 47
Ring, *m.* ring, *pl.* *Ringe*
Rock, *m.* coat, *pl.* *Röcke*
Röcke, *pl.* of *Rock*
roth, p. 20, R. 17
*rufen** (ie, u), to call, p. 47
*ruhen**, to rest, repose

S

Sache, *f.* affair, matter
*sagen**, to say
sah, from *sehen*, p. 45
 liegen sehen, to see anything lying
 on the table, the ground, the
 floor, &c.
saß, from *sitzen*, p. 45
scharf, p. 20, R. 17
scheint, from *scheinen*, p. 49
Schiff, *n.* ship, vessel
Schiller, next to *Göthe* the greatest
 of German poets (see App. II.)
schlag, from *schlagen*, p. 47
schmilzt, from *schmelzen*, p. 44,
 Obs. 13
schon, already
schön, beautiful
*schreiben**, to write, p. 49
Schuh, *m.* shoe, *pl.* *Schuhe* (see the
 note to *Tag*)
schwarz, black, p. 20, R. 17
schwer, difficult, hard
Schwester, *f.* sister, *pl.* *Schwester*
schweig, from *schweigen*, p. 49
sehr, very
seit, since, p. 70
setzen, *sich*, to seat oneself, sit down

so, so, thus
so klein es, &c. however small
Sohn, *m.* son, *pl.* *Söhne*
Sommer, *m.* summer
Sonne, *f.* sun
Spalt, *m.* crevice, chink
Spaziergang, *m.* walk, promenade
spazieren gehen, to go for a walk,
 take a walk
sprach, from *sprechen*, p. 45
*sprechen**, to speak
Stab, *m.* staff, *pl.* *Stäbe*
Stadt, *f.* town, city, *pl.* *Städte*
 (like *Nacht*, p. 12)
standen, from *stehen*, Voc. XXI.
starb, from *sterben*, p. 45
stark, p. 20, R. 17
*stehen** (a, a), to stand, p. 45,
 Obs. 14
Stube, *f.* sitting-room
Stück, *n.* piece, *pl.* *Stücke*
Stunde, *f.* hour
süß, sweet

T

Tag, *m.* day, *pl.* *die Tage**
Tante, *f.* aunt
thun, that, gethan, to do, act
Thür, *f.* door
Tinte, or *Dinte*, *f.* ink
Tisch, *m.* table
Tochter, *f.* daughter, p. 12, R. 8
tot, dead
*tragen**, to bear, wear, p. 47
trat, from *treten*, p. 45
Tugend, *f.* virtue

U

über, over, p. 71
übersetzen (*insep.*), to translate, p. 61
Uhr, *f.* clock
um, *prep.* about, for, p. 70

* This is one of the few masculines which, contrary to the general rule, do not inflect the vowel in the plural. In like manner:—*Arm*, arm; *Grad*, degree; *Huf*, hoof; *Hund*, dog; *Path*, path; *Schuh*, shoe; *Staar*, starling; *Stoff*, material; *Strauß*, ostrich, &c.

conj. in order that, to, p. 76
n. 15
under, p. 71

B

n. father, *pl.* Väter
en, from vergehen, p. 74,
 XXXIII.
t, merry, joyful
 , } from verlieren, p. 49
n, verstand, verstanden, to
 stand (*insep.* compound of
), Voc. XXI.
i. & *adv.* much, many, a
 deal, p. 29, Obs. 6
n. many a thing, many
 s
n. quarter
 p. 10
p. of, from, p. 70
place), in front of, before
time), ago, since, p. 30,
 XIV.
nmen, from vornehmen,
 Voc. XXIX.
from vorsehen, p. 61, Voc.
 III.

B

n. choice
 , watchful
ue (Wahres, anything true)
f. wall, *pl.* Wände
from wenden, p. 51
adv. when, at what time,
 Obs. 42
why
 32
n. water, *pl.* die Wasser,
tively, das Gewässer
road, way
n. wine, *pl.* Weine

weise, wise, prudent
 Weise, *n.* sage, wise man (ein
 Weiser, a sage)
 Weise, *f.* manner, mode
 weiß, *third pers. sing. pres.* of
 wissen, p. 51
 weiß, white
 weit, far
 wem, to whom
 wenig, *adj.* & *adv.* little, few, p.
 29, Obs. 6
 wer, p. 32
 werde (as sign of the future tense),
 shall, will, p. 16
 werth, worth
 wie, *adv.* & *conj.* how, as, like,
 p. 76
 wie viel (*of price*), how much, (*of*
time) what
 wieder, *adv.* again, a second time*
 Wilhelm, *n.* William
 wirb, see werde
 Wirthshaus, *n.* tavern, inn, public-
 house
 wissen, p. 51
 wo, where
 Woche, *f.* week
 wohl, well (*see also* p. 46, Obs. 17)
 wohnen, to live, dwell
 wohnt, lives, dwells
 Wort, *n.* word, p. 61, Voc. XXVIII.
 wünschen, to wish, desire
 würde (as sign of the conditional
 or subjunctive), would, should,
 p. 53, Obs. 16
 mußte, from wissen, p. 51

3

zahlreich, numerous
 Zeit, *f.* time
 Zeitung, *f.* newspaper, paper
 zu, to, at, on, p. 70
 zu Hause, at home
 zufrieden, satisfied, contented

* Must be distinguished from wider, *prep.* against.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN VOCABULARY.

(Supplementary.)

TO BE USED WITH THE ENGLISH EXERCISES.

A

a, an, p. 8
 a little, *adv.* ein wenig; *adj.* ein
 bißchen, or ein wenig
 able, to be, p. 38
 across (the river), jenseits (*with a
 genitive*), über (*with a dative*)
 advise, to, raten, rathen, gerathen
 (*with a dative of person*)
 affair, Sache, *f.*, Angelegenheit, *f.*
 after, nach, p. 70
 afternoon, Nachmittag, *m.*
 this afternoon, Voc. XIX.
 again, a second time, wieder, *sep.*
particle; against, wider, p. 70
 ago, vor, Voc. XIV. p. 30
 air, Luft, *f.*, *pl.* Lüfte^m
 all, *m.* aller, *f.* alle, *n.* alles, *pl.* alle
 all night, die ganze Nacht, den ganzen
 Abend
 all the, or the whole, der, die, or
 das ganze
 allowed, to be, p. 36
 always, immer
 Amelia, Amalie, *f.*
 America, Amerika, *n.*
 animal, Thier, *n.*, *pl.* Thiere^m
 answer, Antwort, *f.*
 answer, to, antworten, *m.* erwidern, *m.*
 zur Antwort geben
 any (i. e. no, none) kein, or keiner,
 keine, keines
 any longer, noch länger

any more, p. 34, Voc. XVI.
 apple, Apfel, *m.*, *pl.* Äpfel^m
 approve of, to, p. 24, Voc. XXXIII.
 are there? giebt es da, or sind
 (Kartoffeln) da?
 arrive, to, ankommen^m (*sep.* a, o)
 artist, Künstler, *m.*, (painter)
 Maler, *m.*
 as . . . as, p. 76
 ashamed, to feel, or to be, sich
 schämen, p. 62
 ask, to (i. e. request), bitten^m
 ask, to, fragen^m (the question is,
 es fragt sich), p. 65
 at (at the house of, &c.), bei, *prep.*
 with a dat.
 aunt, Tante, *f.* (Muhme, Base are
 almost out of date)
 away, fort, weg, *sep. particle*

B

bad, schlecht
 ball, Ball, *m.*, *pl.* Bälle^m
 baron, Baron, *m.*, Freiherr, *m.*
 baroness, die Baronesse, Freifrau^m
 basketful, Korbvoll, *m.*
 a basketful of, ein, or einen, Korb
 voller, or voll
 be, to, sein
 beam, p. 12, R. 9
 bear, Bär, *m.* p. 9
 beautiful, schön

* This is one of the few masculines in el which inflect the vowel in the plural. In like manner: — Hammel, wether; Handel, trade, bargain, *pl.* Händel, quarrels; Sattel, saddle; Vogel, bird; Mangel, defect; Mantel, cloak; Nabel, navel; Schnabel, beak.

become, *inf.* werden, *part.* geworden

I have become, ich bin geworden

become of one, to, werden aus ...

bed, p. 12, R. 9

beer, Bier, *n.*, *pl.* Biere**

before (ago), vor

before (in front of), *prep.* vor, p. 71

before, *conj.* ehe, bevor, p. 76

beggar, Bettler, *m.*

believe, to, glauben*

belongs, gehört

best, the, der, die, or das beste (am besten)

better, besser (*compar.* of gut)

better in 'to like better,' lieber mögen, vorziehen* (*sep.*)

bird, Vogel, *m.*, *pl.* Vögel (*see* apple)

bonnet, or hat, Hut, *m.*, *pl.* Hüte**

book, Buch, *n.*, *pl.* Bücher**

bottle, Flasche, *f.*

bought, *part.* gekauft

boy, Knabe, *m.*, *pl.* Knaben**

bread, Brot, or Brod, *n.*, *pl.* Bröte**†

bring, to, *inf.* bringen, p. 51

bring [you], *imp.* bringen Sie (me, mir)

brother, Bruder, *m.*, *pl.* Brüder** (*see* father)

brought, *part.* gebracht

but, aber

butter, Butter, *f.*

buy, to, kaufen*

by (in frequented by, surrounded by, &c.), von

by the pound, yard, dozen, &c. p. 56, Exercise 51

C

Cæsar, Cäsar

call, to, rufen, *m.* p. 47

cannot, kann nicht, p. 38 (bin nicht im Stande)

castle, Schloß, *n.*, *pl.* Schlösser** †

certain, gewiß

Charles, Karl; Charles I. Karl der Erste

cheese, Käse, *m.* (*decline like* Bach)

child, Kind, *n.*, *pl.* Kinder** (*see also* castle)

coat, Rock, *m.*, *pl.* Röcke**

coffee, Kaffee, *m.*

cold, colder, &c. p. 20, R. 17

come, to, kommen, *m.* *pl.* 45

come home, to, nach Hause kommen, zu Hause anlangen

contented, zufrieden

cost, to, kosten*

could, pp. 38, 79

country, Land, *n.* (*pl.* Länder, distinct countries; *pl.* Lände, indefinite parts of the globe) in the country, Ex. 39

cousin, *m.* Cousin, Vetter, *f.* Cousine*

cup, Tasse, *f.* (saucer, Untertasse)

D

daughter, p. 12, R. 8

day, Tag, *m.*, *pl.* Tage**

by the day, tageweise

day before yesterday, vorgestern

deal, a great deal, sehr viel, ziemlich viel

* One of the masculines in *e* belonging to the weak declension, as:—Bote, messenger; Hase, hare; Heide, heathen; Löwe, lion; Rabe, raven, &c.

† Not 'Bröte,' as the common people say. In like manner:—das Schaf, the sheep, *pl.* Schafe; das Jahr, the year, *pl.* Jahre.

‡ The principal neuter nouns which take *er* in the plural, and inflect the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, are:—Bild, image; Blatt, leaf; Brett, board; Buch, book; Dach, roof; Dorf, village; Ei, egg; Geld, money; Glas, glass; Haus, house; Kalb, calf; Kind, child; Kleid, dress; Land, country; Licht, light; Mann, man; Ort, place; Schloß, lock, castle; Thal, dale, valley; Tuch, cloth; Volk, nation; Weib, woman; Wort, word, &c.

dear (*of price*), theuer
 dear (*if it means beloved*), lieb, *or*
 theuer
 decide, to, sich entscheiden,* sich ent-
 schließen*
 depart, to, abreisen* (f.).
 I have departed, ich bin abge-
 reist; I shall have departed,
 ich werde abgereist sein
 desire, to, wünschen*
 did, *see* do*
 did come, *or* have come, p. 16
 died, he died (*third pers. perf.*), ist
 gestorben
 difficult, schwer, schwierig
 dinner, Mittagessen,* n.
 do, auxiliary*
 do, to, thun* (that, gethan), han-
 deln*
 doctor, physician, Doctor, Arzt,* m.
 dog, Hund, m., pl. Hunde*
 dollar, p. 28, Voc. XIII.
 don't, for do not it, es nicht, *and*
*the present tense of the verb**
 door, Thür,* f.
 dozen, Duzend,* n.
 by the dozen, nach dem Duzend,
 or bußenweise
 dress, Anzug, m., pl. Anzüge; Kleid,
 n., pl. Kleider*
 drive, to, fahren,* p. 47

E

early, früh
 earth, Erde,* f.
 easy, leicht

eat, to, essen, aß, gegessen*
Pres. ich esse, du ißt, er ißt, wir
 essen, &c.
 egg, Ei, n. (*see* castle)
 eldest, *superl.* of old, p. 20
 enemy, Feind,* m.
 England, England, n., *gen.* Eng-
 lands
 Englishman, Engländer,* m.
 Englishwoman, Engländerin,* f.
 enough, genug
 evening, Abend,* m.
 every, p. 14, R. 10
 everyone, ein jeder

F

fair, *adj.* schön
 fair, *subst.* Jahrmarkt,* m. †
 faithfully, treulich, getreu, redlich
 far, weit, bei weitem
 farmer, Landmann,* m. (*for* Bauer;
 see p. 12, R. 9)
 father, Vater, m., pl. Väter* †
 feel ashamed, to, sich schämen*
 I ought to feel ashamed, ich
 sollte mich schämen, ich hätte
 mich schämen sollen
 fetched, geholt, *part. of* holen*
 few, p. 29, Obs. 6
 few (i. e. a few) einige, etliche
 find, to, finden,* p. 51 (*see also* found)
 fine (i. e. beautiful, excellent), schön,
 ausgezeichnet, vortrefflich
 fine (i. e. fine in texture), fein
 fire, Feuer,* n.
 fish, Fisch,* m.
 flower, Blume,* f.
 footman, Bediente,* m.

* *Do, does, did* are not translated if expressing the English emphatic and compound tenses. 'I do hear,' 'he does hear' are rendered by the present, as, 'ich höre,' 'er hört'; 'I did hear,' by the perfect or imperfect, as, 'ich habe gehört,' 'ich hörte.' *See* p. 36, R. 28 & 29.

† A large fair, like the famous Leipsic fair, is termed *Messe, f.*

‡ This is one of the few masculines in *er* which inflect the vowel in *the plural*; thus:—Aster, field; Bruder, brother; Hammer, hammer; Schwager, brother-in-law.

für, p. 70

for a minute, auf eine Minute
for dinner, zum Mittagessen
forest, Wald, *m.*, *pl.* Wälder**
forget, *inf.* vergessen,* p. 45
forgotten, *part.* vergessen
found, *part.* gefunden, p. 51
found; would be found, würde ge-
funden werden
has been found, hat sich ge-
funden

French, *adj.* Französisch

French (the French language), das
Französische, p. 25, R. 22

friend, Freund,* *m.*, Freundin,* *f.* †
from, von, p. 70

fruit (as apples, pears, plums, &c.),
Obst,* *n.*, *pl.* die Obstarten*

fruit in general, vegetables, &c.
Frucht, *f.*, *pl.* die Früchte,* the
crops

G

garden, Garten, *m.*, *pl.* Gärten* †gardener, Gärtner,* *m.*gentleman, Herr,* *m.*, *pl.* die HerrenGerman, *adj.* DeutschGermany, Deutschland, *n.*, *gen.*

Deutschlands, p. 18, R. 15

girl, Mädchen,* *n.* p. 10, R. 6 (*pl.*
die Mädchen; the diminutive of
Magd, maid)

give, *inf.* geben (gab, gegeben), p. 45

give [you], *imp.* geben Sie! or
gebt!

given, *part.* gegeben

glad, to be, sich freuen, froh sein
glass, Glas, *n.*, *pl.* Gläser* (see
castle)

glove, Handschuh,* *m.*, *pl.* Hand-
schuhe

go, to, gehen (ging, gegangen), p.
47, Vol. XXII.

go, to (i. e. to leave, go away), fort-
gehen, weggehen (*sep.*), gehen*

go for a walk, to, einen Spaziergang
machen, aus dem Hause gehen

go home, to, nach Hause gehen

go out, to, ausgehen, spazieren gehen,
einen Spaziergang machen

going, we are, *tr.* we go

going to (is generally rendered by
the future; see also p. 40, 5)

gold, *adj.* golden

good, gut

great, p. 20, R. 17

great many, *tr.* very many

groschen, p. 28, Voc. XIII.

H

had, p. 36

half, *adj.* halb

anderthalb, one and a half;

dritthalb, two and a half

ham, Schinken,* *m.*

happiest, p. 20, R. 16

happy, glücklich

hard, p. 20, R. 17

hardly, kaum

hat, Hut, *m.*, *pl.* Hüte*

* The other masculines which add *er*, and inflect the vowel in the plural, are:—Geist, spirit; Gott, God; Leib, body; Mann, man; Rand, brink; Wormund, guardian; Wurm, worm.

† Notice that the ending *in* is almost invariably used in deriving common nouns which denote female persons, as, Gräfin, Freundin, from the nouns which denote male persons, as, Graf, Freund. In many instances the vowel is inflected.

‡ This is one of the few masculines in *en* which inflect the vowel; thus:—Boden, bottom; Laden, shop; Graben, ditch; Hafen, port; Ofen, oven, stove; Schaden, damage; Faden, thread.

§ In compounds the second component *only* is declined and rules the gender.

hear, to, hören, p. 43
 Henry, *see* Heinrich
 here, hier (*sometimes* da)
 hers, p. 22, Obs. 2 and 3
 high, p. 20, R. 17
 him, p. 30
 his, p. 15
 home, to come home, zu Hause, or,
 better, nach Hause, kommen
 honest, ehrlich, aufrichtig, recht-
 schaffen
 horse, Pferd, *n.*, *pl.* Pferde*
 hotel, Gasthaus, *n.*, *pl.* Gasthäuser; *
 Gasthof, *m.*, *pl.* Gasthöfe* (*see*
 glove)
 hour, Stunde, * *f.*
 house, Haus, * *n.* (*for the plural*
 see castle)
 how, wie; how much, wie viel

I

ice, Eis, * *n.*
 if, wenn, p. 76
 ill, krank; unwohl, unapflich
 in, in, p. 9, Voc. III.
 injurious, schädlich
 ink, Dinte, or Tinte, * *f.*
 insect, Insect, *n.*, *pl.* Insecten, p. 12
 into, in; into the, in's, p. 71
 it, *m.* *er*, *f.* *sie*, *n.* *es*

J

just, eben, soeben

K

keep, to, halten* (*ie*, *a*)
 kind, gut, gütig, freundlich
 king, König, *m.*, *pl.* Könige*
 knife, Messer, * *n.*, *pl.* die Messer
 know, to, p. 51
 to know well, es gut genug
 wissen

L

lady, Dame, * *f.*, *pl.* die Damen
 large, p. 20, R. 17
 last, vergangen, vorig, lezt
 last evening, gestern Abend
 late, spät
 learn, to, lernen, * p. 88
 lend, to, leihen* (*ie*, *ie*), *like* schrei-
 ben, p. 49
 letter, Brief, * *m.*, *pl.* Briefe
 life, Leben, * *n.*, *pl.* die Leben
 light, p. 28, Voc. XIII.
 lighten, to, bligen*
 like, *conj.* wie, p. 76
 like, to (*of eatables, &c.*), mögen,
 gern essen, nach dem Geschmache
 sein, p. 38
 like, to (*of persons and things*),
 leiden mögen, gern haben
 like much, to (*of eatables, &c.*), gern
 mögen
 like much, to, lieb haben, sehr lieben,
 gern leiden mögen
 like to take a walk, to, gern spazieren
 gehen
 lion, *see* boy
 little, klein
 little, wenig; *thus*, little money,
 wenig Geld, p. 29, Obs. 6
 little (*i. e.* a little), *adv.* ein wenig,
 adj. ein bißchen, ein wenig
 live, to be alive, leben*
 live, *i. e.* to dwell, wohnen*
 loaf, *see* bread
 long, lang, p. 20, R. 17
 look, to, aussehn* (*sep.*)
 lose, to, verlieren* (*o*, *o*)
 lost, *part.* verloren

M

madam, Madam, *f.*, Mamsell, *f.**
 maintain, to, behaupten*

* The first applies to married, the second to unmarried, women. These terms are now only used among the lower classes. In good society a married lady is addressed by Frau, and a young lady by Fräulein. If you talk of a lady, you speak of her as die Dame, das Fräulein.

make, *imper. sing.* mache! *pl.* machen
 Sie, or mach!
 make, to, machen *
 make a mistake, to, sich versehen, ein
 Versehen machen
 man, Mann, *m., pl.* Männer, * *men,*
pl. Leute, people (*see also* forest)
 many, *pl.* of much
 master, Herr, * *n.* (teacher, Lehrer, *
m.)
 may, to, können, dürfen, p. 38
 me, p. 30
 meat, Fleisch, * *n.*
 merchant, p. 34, Voc. XVI.
 mile, Meile, * *f.*
 milk, Milch, * *f.*
 mine, p. 20, Obs. 2 & 3
 minute, Minute, * *f.*
 Miss, Fräulein, * *n., pl.* die Fräulein
 (the diminutive of Frau,
 Mrs.)*
 money, *see* castle
 more, mehr †
 morning, Morgen, * *m.*
 this morning, heute Morgen
 mortal, sterblich
 mother, p. 12, R. 8
 mountain, Berg, * *m.*

N

near, p. 20, R. 17
 neighbour, p. 12
 neither . . . nor, weder . . . noch, p.
 67
 never, nie, niemals
 new, neu †
 next, nächst
 next, *superl.* of nahe, near
 next door, nebenan
 nice, hübsch, niedlich
 niece, Nichte, *f., Verwandte, * f.*
 night, Abend, * *m., Nacht, * f.*
 no, kein, keine, kein, p. 15, R. 11
 no, *adv.* nein

nobleman, Edelmann, * *m.* (*see* p. 90)
 none, keiner, keine, keins
 not, nicht
 nothing, nichts
 now, jetzt, nun, gegenwärtig
 numerous, zahlreich

O

of, von, p. 70
 old, p. 20, R. 17
 on, upon, auf, p. 71
 on the, am, for an dem, p. 71, Obs.
 28
 once, *adv.* einmal, einst
 one, *numeral adj.* ein; *der, die, das*
 eine; *einer, eine, eins* (p. 14, R.
 10; p. 27)
 one, *indef. pron.* man, p. 95, Obs.
 41
 one of those, einer von denen
 only, nur
 open, *adj.* or *verb.* p. 94, Obs. 39
 order, to, befehlen * (befahl, befohlen)
 ought, p. 40
 I ought to have, ich hätte sollen
 our, p. 15, R. 11
 out of, aus, p. 70
 out of town, außerhalb (with a *gen.*),
 p. 70
 oven, *see* garden

P

pair, Paar, *n., pl.* Paare
 paper, newspaper, Zeitung, *f.*
 passage (in a book), Stelle, *f.*
 auf der Stelle, on the spot
 pay attention, zuhören (*sep.*), p. 57
 pear, Birne, * *f.*
 pen, Feder, *f., pl.* die Federn
 people, *pl. nom.* die Leute, *gen.* der
 Leute, *dat.* den Leuten, *acc.* die
 Leute
 picture, Bild, * *n.* (*see* castle)

* In answering, or addressing, a lady, the Germans say mein Fräulein.

† More, as sign of the comparative, is not translated.

‡ If used of butter, milk, bread, eggs, &c. it is rendered by frisch; if
 of vegetables, potatoes, &c. by jung.

piece, *Stück*,^a *n.*, *pl.* die *Stücke*
 please, *imper.* bitte!
 please, *gefälligst*, *gütigst*
 please (i. e. if you please), wenn ich
 bitten darf, wenn es Ihnen ge-
 fällig ist, wenn Sie so *gütig* sein
 wollen
 pleasure, *Vergnügen*,^a *n.*
 poor, *p.* 20, *R.* 17
 possible, *möglich*
 potato, *Kartoffel*,^a *f.* *
 pound, *Pfund*,^a *n.*
 praise, to, loben^a
 pray, *imper.* bitte!
 pray, to, bitten^a (bat, gebeten)
 pretty, *hübsch*, *niedlich*
 price (i. e. value), *Preis*, *m.*, *Werth*,^a
m.
 professor, *Professor*, *m.*, *pl.* *Pro-*
fessoren, *p.* 12, *R.* 9
 property, *Vermögen*,^a *n.*†
 prudent, *klug*
 Prussian, *adj.* *Preussisch*

Q

quarter, *p.* 28, *Voc.* XIII.
 a quarter to, ein Viertel auf
 quiet, *ruhig*
 to be quiet, *ruhig* sein, *sich* *ruhig*
verhalten
 quite, *ganz*

R

railway-station, *Bahnhof*, *m.*, *pl.*
Bahnhöfe^a
 rain, to, regnen,^a *p.* 65
 read, to, lesen^a (laß, gelesen; *pres.*
 ich lese, du liest, er liest, wir lesen,
etc.)

really, *wirklich*
 receive, to, erhalten, erhielt, erhal-
 ten; empfangen, empfing, em-
 pfangen (*vulg.* kriegen)
 remain here, *hierbleiben*^a (ie, ie,
sep.)
 rich, *reich* (wealthy, wohlhabend)
 ride, to (in a carriage), *fahren*,^a
p. 49
 ride, to (on horseback), *reiten*,^a *p.*
 47
 right, to be, *Recht* haben, *Voc.* VII.
 ripe, *reif*, *p.* 13, *Voc.* V.
 river, *Fluß*,^a *m.*, *pl.* *Flüsse*
 roast meat, *gebratenes Fleisch*, *n.*, or
Braten,^a *m.*
 roast-beef, *Rinderbraten*, or *Rinde-*
braten,^a *m.*
 room, *Zimmer*,^a *n.*

S

said, *part.* gesagt
 satisfied, *zufrieden*
 Saturday, *Sonnabend*, *m.*
 on Saturday, am *Sonnabend*,
 or *Sonnabend*
 say, to, sagen, sagte, gesagt^a †
 scholar, *Schüler*, *m.*, *Böbling*,^a *m.*
 see, *sehen*^a (a, e), *p.* 45
 see again, *wiedersehen*^a (*sep.*)
 seen, *part.* gesehen
 sell, *verkaufen*^a
 send, to, *schicken*,^a *senden*,^a *p.* 62
Voc. XXIV.
 send for, to (*used both of persons*
and things), *holen* lassen; (*used*
of persons only) *rufen* lassen
 servant (i. e. man-servant) *Knecht*,^a
m., *Diensthote*,^a *m.*, *Bediente*,^a *m.*

* Other feminines in el are:—*Bibel*, bible; *Gabel*, fork; *Insel*, island; *Kugel*, ball, globe; *Nadel*, needle; *Schachtel*, box; *Schüssel*, dish; *Wurzel*, root, &c.

† This is one of the infinitive nouns which have almost lost their verbal meaning. Thus: *Ansehen*, *n.* authority; *Dasein*, *n.* existence; *Essen*, *n.* eating, meal; *Versehen*, *n.* mistake; *Wesen*, *n.* being, character.

‡ 'Say' anything in reply may be rendered by *zur Antwort geben*^a *antworten*.

servant (i. e. maid-servant), *Magd*,^m
f., Dienstmädchen,ⁿ
 several, p. 26, Obs. 6
 shall (*as sign of the future*), ich
 werde, du wirst, er wird, wir
 werden, ihr werdet, sie werden,
 p. 16
 shall, *inf.* (*auxiliary of mood*), sollen,
 p. 40
 ship, Schiff,ⁿ, *pl.* die Schiffe
 shirt, p. 12, R. 9
 shoe, Schuh,^m, *pl.* Schuhe *
 shoemaker, Schuhmacher,^m
 shop, Laden,^m, *pl.* Läden (*pl.*
 Laden signifies shutters)
 should (*as sign of the conditional*
or subjunctive), ich würde, du
 würdest, er würde, wir würden, ihr
 würdet, sie würden, p. 53, Obs. 16
 since, seit, seitdem
 Sir, mein Herr! (if a friend) mein
 Freund!
 sister, Schwester,^f, *pl.* Schwestern,
 p. 9, R. 3
 small, klein, unbedeutend
 snow, to, p. 65
 snow, *subst.* Schnee, *m.*
 so, so
 sold, *part* of sell
 some *welcher*, Voc. XVI.
 some one, jemand, *gen.* jemandes,
dat. jemandem, or jemand
 son, Sohn,^m, *pl.* Söhne
 soon, bald
 speak, sprechen^m (a, o), p. 45
 speak to, sprechen mit
 spoken, *part.* gesprochen
 stand, to, stehen, stand, gestanden^m
 (f.)
 stay, to, bleiben, blieb, geblieben,^m
 p. 49
 stay at home, to, zu Hause bleiben
 stay out, *inf.* ausbleiben^m (*sep.*)
 stick, Stock,^m, *pl.* Stöcke

still, *conj.* doch, dessenungeachtet, p.
 88 †
 still, *adv.* noch
 strong, p. 20, R. 17
 street, Straße, *f.*^m
 in the street, auf der Straße
 summer, Sommer, *m.*^m
 sure (*to be used affirmatively*), ja
 wohl, ganz gewiß
 sure; I am sure of it, ich bin (der
 Sache) ganz gewiß, or sicher
 surely, *adv.* sicher, gewißlich, wahr-
 haftig
 sun, Sonne, *f.*^m

T

table, Tisch,^m, *pl.* Tische
 take a drive, to, or go out for a
 drive, ausfahren, spazieren fah-
 ren^m (*sep.*; see p. 88, Obs. 36)
 take a drive, to (*to a place*), hin-
 fahren nach^m (*sep.*)
 take a walk, to, spazieren gehen,
 einen Spaziergang machen
 take care of oneself, to, sich schonen^m
 take the liberty, p. 63, Voc. XXIX.
 talk, to, reden,^m sprechen^m †
 tall, groß, p. 20, R. 17
 tea, Thee,^m, *pl.* die Theesorten,
 kinds of tea)
 teach, lehren,^m p. 88
 tell, *inf.* sagen^m (relate, erzählen^m)
 tell, *imper. sing.* sage! *pl.* sagen
 Sie! or sagt!
 than, p. 20, R. 18
 thank, *inf.* danken (dankte, gedankt;
 with a dative of person)
 thank (you), *in-per.* danke! or
 danke Ihnen!
 that, *demonstrative*, n. das, dies,
 dieses, p. 14
 that, *relative*, p. 33
 that, *conj.* daß

* This is one of the few masculines of one syllable which, contrary
 to Rule 5, page 10, do not inflect the vowel.

† For doch see also page 54, Obs. 17,

‡ Schwagen^m is used of a person who talks over-much.

that which, *daß, was*, p. 73
 them, p. 30, *sie*
 there, *da, dort*
 there (*exclamation*), *sieh da! sehen Sie!*

there are, or there is, *es giebt, or es gibt**

think, to (i. e. believe), *glauben*
 think of it, to, *daran denken*, p. 75
 think, to, *denken*, p. 51
 think oneself for, to, *sich halten für*
 this, p. 14

time, *Zeit*, *f.* p. 9

tired, *müde*

to (*before the infinitive of verbs*),
zu

to, *prep.* (*before the names of towns, countries, &c. indicating direction to a place*), *nach* (*dat.*), p. 70

to, *prep.* (*before numerals indicating the time*), *auf*, p. 71; thus, 'to three,' *auf dreißig*

to-day, *heute*

to-morrow, *morgen*

to-night, *heute Abend, diesen Abend*

told, *part.* *gesagt, erzählt*

too, *adv.* *zu* (*if it means also, likewise, auch, ebenfalls*)

tooth, *Zahn*,^{m.} *m., pl.* *Zähne*

town, *Stadt*, *f., pl.* *Städte* †

tradesman, p. 34, *Voc. XVI.*

travel, to, *reisen*,^m *reiste, gereist* (*f.*)

tree, *Baum*,^{m.} *m., pl.* *Bäume*

U

umbrella, *Regenschirm*,^{m.} *m.*

uncle, *Onkel*,^{m.} *m.*

under, *unter*, p. 71

understand, to, *verstehen, verstand, verstanden*^m (*insep. compound of stehen*)

unfortunate, *unglücklich*

upon, *auf*, p. 71

us, p. 30

V

very, *sehr*

village, *Dorf*,^{m.} *n., pl.* *Dörfer* (*see castle*)

W

wait, to, *warten*^m

wait for, to, *warten*^m *auf*

walk, to, *gehen*,^m *spazieren gehen*

wall: a detached wall, a wall surrounding a town, garden, or field, is termed *Mauer*, *f., pl.* *die Mauern*

wall: in speaking of the walls of a house, especially of the inner walls, of a partition, of the surface of a wall, you must use *Wand*, *f., pl.* *Wände*

wall. in speaking of earthworks fortifications, &c. you must use *Wall*, *m., pl.* *Wälle*

want, to (i. e. to have need of brauchen (*with an acc.*), *sich* (*with a dat. of person*)

want: do you want? &c. *wollen Sie haben? or wünschen Sie zu haben? &c.*

want: what do you want? *was wollen Sie?* p. 40

warm, p. 20, *R. 17*

was, p. 36

watch, *Taschenuhr*, *f.* (*Uhr, f. clock*)

water, *Wasser*, *n., pl.* *die Wasser*^m (*collectively das Gewässer*)

way, road, *Weg*,^{m.} *m.*

weak, p. 20, *R. 17*

wear, to, *tragen*,^m p. 47

* *Da* is often added, as, *es giebt da*.

† *Zu* is seldom used; see p. 28, Ex. 25, b, sent. 6.

‡ The principal feminine nouns of the mixed declension which inflect the vowel in the plural are:—*Bant*, bench; *Frucht*, fruit; *Gans*, goose; *Hand*, hand; *Kuh*, cow; *Luft*, air; *Macht*, power; *Magd*, maid; *Nacht*, night; *Nuß*, nut; *Stadt*, town; *Wand*, wall.

weather, Wetter, *n.*
 week, Woche, *f.*
 well, wohl, gut, p. 54, Obs. 17
 to know a thing well, etwas gut
 genug wissen
 went away, see go away
 were, they, sie waren
 what a, was für ein, was für einer *
 what for, or for what, p. 37, 5.
 what o'clock? wie viel Uhr?
 when, adv. (i. e. at what time),
 wann, p. 95
 when, conj. (i. e. at the time when,
 followed by the imperf. or plu-
 perf.) als, da, p. 76
 when, conj. (i. e. at a future time
 when, *followed by the present or*
 future), wenn, p. 76
 where, wo
 whereto, p. 73, R. 37, 5.
 whether, p. 73
 which, interrogative, p. 14, R. 10
 who, wer, welder, pp. 32 and 33
 whole, adj. ganz
 the whole, der, die, or das ganze
 whom (is either acc. or dat.), inter-
 rogative, p. 32; relative, p. 33
 why, warum
 wife, Frau, *f.*, pl. die Frauen * †
 will (as sign of the future), ich
 werde, du wirst, er wird, &c. p.
 16
 will come, future, p. 16
 will give, future, p. 16

William, Wilhelm
 wind, Wind, *m.*
 window, Fenster, *n.*, pl. die Fenster
 wine, Wein, *m.*
 winter, Winter, *m.*
 wise, weise, klug
 wish, to, wünschen, *p.* 84
 without, ohne
 woman, Frau, *f.*, pl. die Frauen * †
 wool, Wolle, *f.*
 work, Arbeit, *f.*
 work, to, arbeiten, arbeitete, gear-
 beitet
 would, wollte, p. 40
 would (as sign of the conditional
 or subjunctive), würde, p. 53,
 Obs. 16
 write, to, schreiben, *p.* 49
 wrong, to be, p. 17, Voc. VII.

Y

year, Jahr, *n.*, pl. Jahre (see also
 bread)
 yesterday, gestern
 yet, noch; not yet, noch nicht
 you, p. 30
 young lady, Fräulein, *n.*, pl. die
 Fräulein (*diminutive of Frau, f.*
 woman)
 your, p. 15, R. 11
 yours, p. 22, Obs. 2 and 3
 yourself, p. 30

* Is used in exclamations, or in questions, when the answer is required to point out the species or kind, the condition of a person or thing, the quality, &c.; as, was für ein Pferd? Before nouns in the plural, and nouns which denote a substance or material, was für is used. Was für Geld? Was für Bücher?

† The word Weib, *n.* woman, wife (pl. Weiber, women), occurs more in poetical and dramatic language. In common language it is frequently used contemptuously.



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